

New York Times' report:

Steady flow of sophisticated arms to Arabs in last two years

By VOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Present Israel estimates show that the Arabs have 12 to 1 superiority in all types of missiles, a 10 to 1 superiority in surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles, a 2 to 1 superiority in tanks and aircraft, a 5 to 1 superiority in artillery, and a 13 to 1 superiority in air bases, "a senior Israeli defence official" is quoted as saying in yesterday's "New York Times".

In a lengthy review of the current arms balance in the Middle East, "Times" military affairs correspondent Drew Middleton says the Arabs have 10 men in uniform for every Israeli. On full mobilization of Israel forces, the proportion would drop to 3 to 1.

Middleton also quoted "Israel intelligence" as saying that the main Arab states have the following armaments: AIRCRAFT: Egypt 775, Syria 500 and Iraq 220; TANKS: Egypt 2,450, Syria 2,300 and Iraq 300; ARTILLERY PIECES: Egypt 700, Syria 1,400 and Iraq 1,400. The reporter quoted American military analysts as saying that, while they consider some Israeli estimates of Arab numerical superiority exaggerated, they do agree that a steady flow of sophisticated weapons has reached the Arab countries in the last two years.

Middleton also wrote that Israel was again asking for the Pershing medium-range ground to ground missiles. His report quoted "qualified Israeli sources," who estimated there are approximately 350 Scud ground-to-ground missiles in Arab hands, the majority in Syria.

Israel officials responded to the Middleton report yesterday by saying that their government had never actually dropped its request to the U.S. for the missiles, but had removed the request from its high priority military needs.

The officials pointed out that Israel sees the Pershing missile as a counter-balance to the Soviet-made Scud but Israel had decided not to press the Americans for it right now for a variety of reasons.

Last September, following the signing of the Israel-Egyptian interim agreement, it was widely reported that Israel was seeking the missile from the U.S., a development that resulted in an uproar in the Defence Department and certain segments of the U.S. Congress because Pershing are capable of carrying a nuclear war-head.

As a result, Israel agreed to make the Pershing a secondary request, and did not press Washington for an immediate decision for its supply.

Middleton said in his report yesterday that the Defence Department

considers the Israel assessment of the number of Scuds in Arab hands as high. The Pentagon believes, according to Middleton, that possession of missiles by both sides could turn a fifth Arab-Israeli conflict into one involving the destruction of cities on both sides.

Middleton also said that Israel will continue to ask for the most modern U.S. missiles available, in addition to the Pershing, including the Dragon anti-tank missile and the standard surface-to-surface missile.

The other chief focus of Israel's military requests from the U.S., according to Middleton, is remotely piloted missiles, whose effectiveness is expected to balance the Arab superiority in numbers.

Meanwhile, Asher Ben-Natan, Defence Minister Shimon Peres' political adviser, has wound up talks in Washington with senior Pentagon, State Department and White House officials and Congressmen.

Ben-Natan, had come to Washington to familiarize himself with current thinking here and to meet the officials involved in Israel-related issues.

A top-level delegation of Pentagon officials is leaving on a fact-finding tour of Israel and some Arab states — but not Egypt and Jordan — later this month, and details were discussed with Ben-Natan.

Big rise due in post and phone rates

By MORDECHAI ERAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TELEPHONE, POSTAL and communications rates will soon rise by as much as 33 per cent — more for telephone installation — following the approval of a rate hike by the Cabinet Economic Committee last night.

Telephone installation, it seems, will go up from IL1,100 to IL1,600. An inland letter will cost 45 agora, and the monthly telephone rental will rise from IL30 to IL40. Telephone calls will also cost more.

Only the *asmon* — the telephone token — will cost the same as now — 50 agora.

The ministerial committee approved a rate rise of "up to 33 per cent," but the actual rate changes will have to be approved by the Knesset Finance Committee, and will only go into effect when approved.

Letters sent abroad, and foreign phone calls and telegrams will cost only slightly more, in adjustment to the changed value of the Israeli pound in foreign currency. These rates had already been adjusted last year, after devaluations of the pound.

Major Syrian armour exercise

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent

SYRIAN ARMoured troops yesterday staged massive manoeuvres described as having intensified the alertness of Syria's combat forces.

Jordan's state radio last night said that the Syrian manoeuvres were conducted with live ammunition.

Russians can't be trusted — Rumsfeld

WASHINGTON. — U.S. Secretary of Defence Donald Rumsfeld was quoted yesterday as saying Soviet intervention in Angola was not an isolated incident and that it was "dead wrong" to believe the Russians can be trusted.

"If one thinks that détente means that the Russians are our friends, we are not to trust them, and that we will conduct ourselves the way we do in our country, that we believe in freedom and individualism, we are not to trust them, and that we will continue to support the cause of national liberation," he said. "We will not continue to have substantial military strength against their interests — anyone who thinks that is dead wrong," Rumsfeld said in an interview published yesterday by "U.S. News and World Report."

Terrorists fire on IDF patrol in Hanita hills

By YORAM HAMZRAHI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HANITA. — An Israel Defence Forces patrol was attacked by terrorists from across the border in the hilly area at about eight o'clock last night.

The patrol was on the security wall near the border when the terrorists opened fire with machineguns and bazookas. There were no casualties or damage. The patrol returned to the base. The area was illuminated by fire. The patrol continued to check the area after the attack.

Armed terrorist seized in Gaza

A TERRORIST armed with hand-grenades and a Czech-made sub-machinegun was captured in the Gaza area on Saturday by an IDF patrol, the army spokesman announced yesterday.

The terrorist, Muhammad Abu Hassa, aged about 47, was said to be responsible for firing on an army patrol in October last year, firing at an Israeli contractor at Sheikh Radwan last November, and planting an explosive charge in a Gaza area orchard.

He is also believed to have murdered three people, including his wife and cousin, the army spokesman said.

Yamani in U.S. for Aramco takeover

PANAMA CITY, Florida. — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Yamani has joined U.S. oil company executives in this resort town for negotiations expected to result in the takeover of Aramco, the giant Arabian American Oil Co., by Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. State Department confirmed that Sheikh Yamani was here for an Aramco meeting after two days of speculation about arrivals of American oil executives under unusually tight security at a local airport. At first it was thought that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) was having a meeting here.

The 100 per cent acquisition of the

largest international oil production company from the four American owners — Exxon, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Texaco — would climax a process begun in 1973 when the Saudis bought 25 per cent of the firm.

It would also symbolize an historic shift in dominant power from the private, Western-owned oil companies to the third world oil producers.

Yamani says the take-over date will be retroactive to last January 1, and Aramco Board Chairman Frank Junger agreed in a recent interview that this was the date tentatively set.

For Aramco itself, the change-

over is expected to have little immediate impact on either its makeup or its day-to-day operations.

Aramco produces approximately 8.5m. barrels a day, only slightly less than the production of the world's top two producing countries, the Soviet Union and the U.S.

Yamani arrived Saturday night at nearby Tyndall Air Force base along with his daughter and other members of his family.

After much speculation as to what the weekend meeting was all about, State Department Press Officer John J. Feehey issued a statement at midnight Saturday: "Some days ago Aramco informed the Department of State that Minister Yamani was coming to the U.S. and Aramco asked the department to help provide security protection for him."

He also noted Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "was not informed and had no knowledge of this request." Kissinger had told reporters in Atlanta he knew nothing of an oil meeting and had even telephoned Panama City, Panama, trying to find out.

Morocco cuts its ties with Algeria

RABAT. — Morocco announced yesterday that it was breaking diplomatic relations with neighbouring Algeria as a result of their dispute over sovereignty in the former Spanish Sahara.

The Algerian-backed and financed Polisario Front on Saturday proclaimed an independent government in the Sahara. Since the withdrawal of Spain from its old Sahara region at the end of February, Morocco and Mauritania have moved in and claimed control.

U.S. stance on ME arms 'worrying'

By DAVID LANDAU AND ASHER WOLFISH

ISRAELI PUBLICALLY urged the U.S. yesterday not to sell arms to Egypt. A Cabinet communiqué warned that Washington, instead of being a balancing factor as heretofore, could become "a factor accelerating the arms race and upsetting the military balance" if it developed an "arms supply relationship" with Egypt.

Premier Rabin reported that he had instructed Ambassador Dinitz to convey Israel's concern in strong and unequivocal terms to Secretary of State Kissinger. The Premier could not, however, report any immediate satisfaction.

Well-placed officials said privately that, while they had expected — or feared — some U.S. arms sales to Egypt in the wake of the Sinai interim agreement, they had been taken aback by the pace and intensity of the developing "arms supply relationship."

Dr. Kissinger's assurances to Mr. Rabin less than a month ago, that all that was contemplated was the sale of six transport planes, now appeared less than convincing, these officials noted.

Subsequent U.S. attempts to distinguish between items that were directly lethal and other military supplies also now seemed to have been overridden. Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said publicly in Washington last week that he "would not be surprised to see a rifle or other things... as part of such a relationship." He said it was a "healthy thing" for the U.S. to supply arms to Egypt.

Mr. Rabin noted in his report yesterday that he had immediately protested to Dr. Kissinger at the intended sale of the six planes, warning that this would create "a dangerous precedent."

Mr. Rabin said it was quite untrue to say — as some circles in Washington have been saying — that Israel in effect agreed to, or at least acquiesced in, the sale of U.S. arms to Egypt. Israel's "utterly opposing position" had been made "abundantly clear" to the U.S., the Premier asserted. Dinitz had protested "at the intention to supply arms to Egypt which is in a state of war with Israel," the Cabinet communiqué said.

This seemed to hint at one of the aims of Israel's vigorous protest campaign. With the new American end-of-war initiative under way, Premier Rabin and his aides believe that, if the U.S. must sell arms to Egypt — then at least it should use the "supply relationship" as a lever to induce some Egyptian flexibility in the projected end-of-war talks. This kind of leverage, after all, is what Israel often experiences at such diplomatic junctures.

The Israel protests are intended, too, to have an impact on American public opinion and on the Congress — and thus, vicariously, on the Administration. The effect, it is hoped here, would be to at least slow down the evolution of the U.S. "arms supply relationship."

The Premier's concern over reported U.S. arms deals apparently moved ministers to query Mr. Rabin on other disturbing reports from Washington in recent days. Messrs.

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Government, unions split on extra pay

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent

An open clash between the Government and the employees seems likely with yesterday's acceptance by the Cabinet of the Barkai report on specific pay, the civil servants objecting to any cut in pay, and the Histadrut leaders urging averaging out of pay differences.

The report of the committee, chaired by Professor Haim Barkai, published on Friday, called for abolition of the allowance paid to certain groups of State employees engaged on "special duties" but which now account for one-third of the entire civil service.

The Cabinet passed the report to its Ministerial Wages Committee, instructing them to implement its recommendations. But Yeruham Meshel, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, expressed the view in Tel Aviv yesterday that the committee had exceeded its terms of reference.

"It was not asked," he said, "to fix civil service wages for 1976."

Its reference is to the controversial announcement of the committee that wages of the 20,000 State employees who have been receiving the allowance should be reduced in two stages during the year ahead, in order gradually to eliminate it.

Professor Michael Bruno, due to retire shortly from his post as economic adviser to the Treasury, appeared before the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday, testifying on the budget. He warned that upping the wages of employees in the public service would increase further the Treasury's already over-large deficit financing, that threatens to engulf the Government's plan for economic recovery.

The task, he said, is to reduce the State's expenditure by IL2,000m.-IL3,000m. Plenty of possibilities exist to effect savings, in housing, subsidies, local authorities, investment loans, and even defence. Questioned by Yehoshua Flumin (Likud), Bruno stated that the wage

freeze in the Government sector must be seen as an essential feature of the Government's economic programme.

He went along, he said, with the recommendations of the Barkai committee, including the principle that wages should be equalised at the lower level, not the higher (by abolishing the allowance, instead of giving it to all civil servants.)

A similar feeling motivated the intervention of several Ministers yesterday, when Finance Minister Rabinowitz originally proposed that the Cabinet pass the report to the Ministerial Wages Committee without any comment. Four members of the Cabinet — Zadok, Ya'acobi, Yadin and Ofer — urged that the Cabinet take a stand, to guide the Ministerial committee. The resolution finally adopted, as phrased by Israel Gabili, gave expression to the feeling among Ministers that the Cabinet should be seen to identify with the Barkai recommendations.

Meshel for balancing out wages

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut Secretary-General Yeruham Meshel yesterday criticised the Barkai Committee's rejection of a minority committee opinion that all government employees should receive a "specific allowance" of 3.4 per cent.

The prevailing opinion of the committee of economists, announced last Friday, was that the allowance should be done away with.

Meshel said the committee had gone beyond its terms of reference by recommending that wages in the public sector should not be increased because of the current economic situation.

Meshel appeared to be driving at a compromise under which the minority's proposal would be implemented. This would enable a cut in the allowances to those who received more than the minimum, and at the same time, enable the Histadrut to claim an achievement in preventing a complete cut.

Uriel Abrahamowicz, chairman of the Trade Union department, appeared favourable to this move. He

told a department meeting that adopting the minorities proposal might be the solution to the problem.

Meanwhile, the Civil Servants Union yesterday expressed "objection and dismay" at the Barkai Committee's proposals. But following a question-and-answer session with Committee members, Union Secretary Haim Bernstein persuaded the workers to withhold further comment until after they had studied the report.

Discussing a prior court-Histadrut understanding to abide by the Committee's recommendations, however, he told the secretariat: "Some pledges can be broken. But before doing so, we've got to think hard. We'll decide together how to do it. I don't want to talk any more about it now."

The Trade Union Department meeting avoided conclusions. Representatives of production workers reportedly support the Barkai proposal.

And the Histadrut Central Committee is weighing all worker reaction before formulating its position.

Representatives of the Income Tax and Customs Workers Committee reported they would fight the Barkai recommendation to cancel the allowance. Income tax workers were ready to strike over the issue, according to their representative, Moshe Ginstler.

Employees in the Customs department said they will reconsider their readiness to co-operate in implementing the Value Added Tax, their representative, Michael Kadosh, said. But Union Secretary Bernstein warned them: "Don't flex your muscles too much, or it may show you have none."

Some workers argued that their allowances had been established in a compromise approved in court. It was like a court decision, they said, and the committee cannot change that.

Is Allon in the forum?

By DAVID LANDAU

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

FOREIGN MINISTER Yigal Allon is to be a member of the newly-formed Labour Party "steering forum," sources close to him maintained yesterday.

Mr. Allon did not attend the first meeting of the new forum in Tel Aviv on Friday, because he is out of the country (visiting Central America). His name, moreover, did not appear on the list of members of the forum published in the press yesterday.

The sources close to him asserted nevertheless, that he is a member of the forum and will take part in its sessions once he returns.

Other political sources seemed less certain. They argued that if Allon joined the forum, this would raise the ex-Ahud Avoda representation (with Minister Yisrael Galili) to two. Ex-Rafi — now represented

in the forum only by Defence Minister Shimon Peres — would then presumably also demand an additional member.

Labour Party Secretary-General Meir Zarmi, whose resignation was rescinded following the establishment of the "steering forum," explained to *The Jerusalem Post* last night that in fact "there is no forum — just periodic consultations to which the Prime Minister and I will invite participants."

Thus, Zarmi added, the composition of these consultations was not permanent and would change according to the issue up for discussion. So it was mistaken to speak of "membership of the forum," in the usual sense of the term.

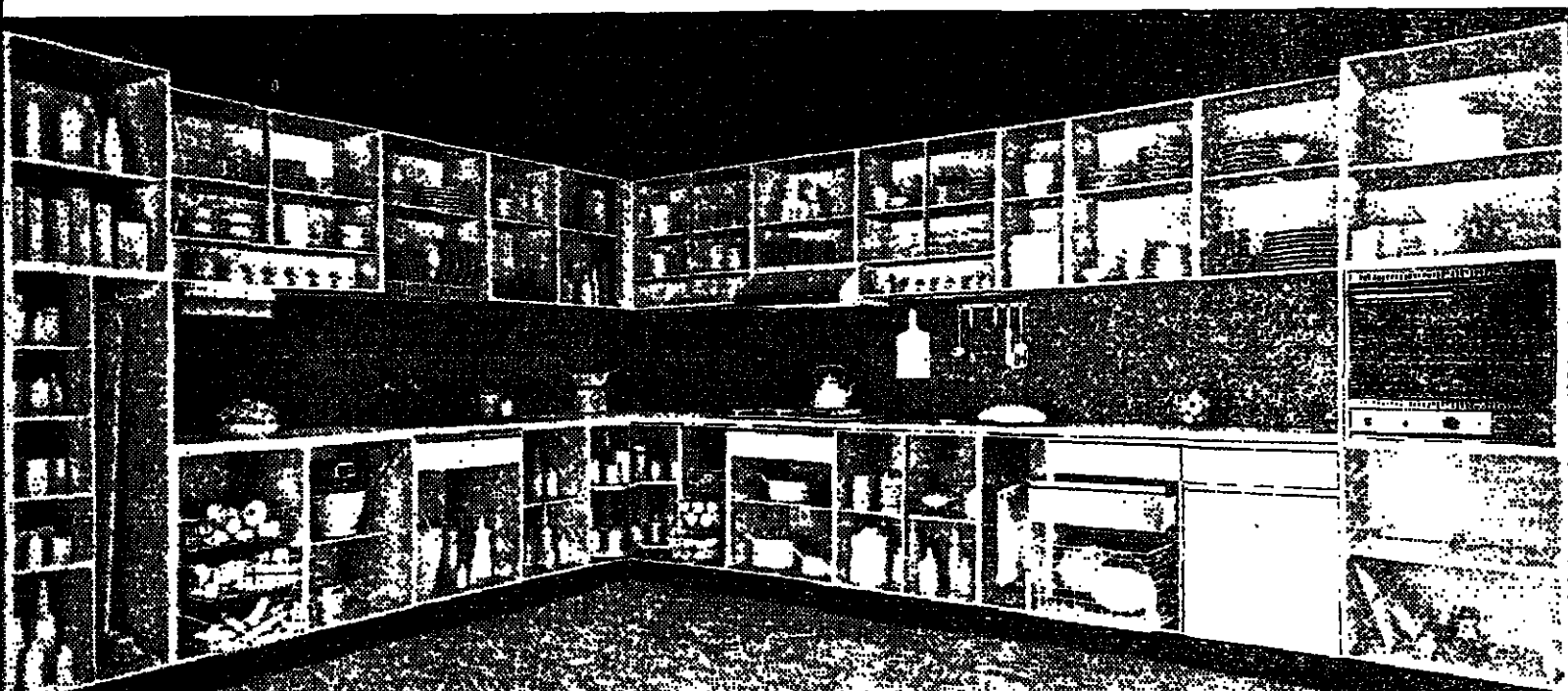
He conceded, though, that he and the Premier would usually have to ensure that the inter-factional balance was preserved at these consultations.

(Leader — Page 8)

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 Including carryover
 TODAY is the last day
 for heading in Let's entries.
 *Subject to recertification.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with a rise in temperature and a drop in humidity.

| Location | Yesterday's Min-Max | Today's Min-Max |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Jerusalem | 14-20 | 15-21 |
| Golan | 10-16 | 11-17 |
| Nahariya | 12-18 | 13-19 |
| Safed | 10-16 | 11-17 |
| Haifa Port | 12-18 | 13-19 |
| Tiberias | 10-16 | 11-17 |
| Nazareth | 10-16 | 11-17 |
| Adra | 10-16 | 11-17 |
| Shomron | 10-16 | 11-17 |
| Tel Aviv | 18-24 | 19-25 |
| Ris report | 18-24 | 19-25 |
| Jericho | 10-16 | 11-17 |
| Beersheva | 18-24 | 19-25 |
| Ein | 18-24 | 19-25 |
| Tiran Straits | 18-24 | 19-25 |

Social and Personal

Ya'acov Maimon of Jerusalem was yesterday made an honorary fellow of the Hebrew University in a ceremony on the Givat Ram campus. He was honoured for half a century of voluntary work in aiding new immigrants.

Professor Eric Meyers, director of the Albright Institute for Archaeological Research, will lecture (in English) on "Discovering an Ancient Synagogue - Making the Stones Come Alive" at 8 o'clock tonight at the meeting of the Hebrew University Forum at the United Synagogue, 2 Agmon Street, Jerusalem.

ARRIVALS

Hebrew University vice-president Bernard Chetani, on a university mission to North America and a number of countries in South America, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Charles Pinckham, the South African Ambassador to Israel, for Athens (by Olympic Airways).

J'lem policeman admits taking illegal loans

The suspended head of the Jerusalem Police special duties section, Rav-Pakud Yehuda Segalovich, yesterday admitted three charges of taking loans from subordinates as his administrative trial for improper behaviour and mismanagement began in the Capital.

But the defence denied six other charges — which included having relations with a prostitute, covering up bank overdrafts, and destroying the cover of a plainclotheswoman by giving her a ride in a police car. And it contended that the statute of limitations covers another charge of taking a loan, this time from a civilian Segalovich had met "in the course of duty."

Waldinger gets Israel Prize

Rabbi Eliezer Yehuda Waldinger, whose series of response on problems of modern life has now reached its 12th volume, has been chosen as this year's winner of the Israel Prize for Literature, the Education Ministry announced yesterday.

Rabbi Waldinger, who is head of the Jerusalem District Religious Court, will receive the prize on Independence Day Eve.

NRP chief: Kaddum stays

TEL AVIV. — National Religious Party Secretary-General Zvi Bernstein said yesterday that the Gush Emunim settlement at Kaddum in Samaria is like any other Jewish settlement in the land, and must not be removed "to satisfy someone's false vanity."

He noted that the army camp site — to which the Gush Emunim group removed after its last attempt to settle at Sebastia — was settled with the approval of the Israeli authorities.

We mourn the death of
MAX LINDENBAUM
 and offer condolences to the family

Friedman reopening if ex-workers stay away

By AARON SITTNER
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's troubled S. Friedman plant, closed for about a week when the remaining 105 employees were furloughed, is expected to reopen tomorrow morning.

Jerusalem Labour Council spokesman Haim Maman, who disclosed this yesterday, said company executive Feri Friedman told a council officer he would keep the plant open with the 105 workers — 45 production personnel and 60 administrative employees — only as long as the 105 production workers he laid off on February 5 refrained from disturbing work at the plant in the Givat Shaul section.

The 105 dismissed workers have been turning up at the refrigerator and washing machine factory every day since then and have frequently demonstrated outside. Two weeks ago some of them locked up Mr. Friedman and production manager Eliezer Goldman in the former's office, and kept them "imprisoned" for more than 12 hours until persuaded by labour leaders to let them out.

Egged fires 450 men; union says it's illegal

By YITZHAK OKED
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The management of the Egged bus cooperative yesterday fired 450 salaried drivers, as it had announced it would. But the drivers' works committee said they do not consider the men dismissed.

Backed by the Histadrut, the works committee said it considered the dismissals illegal and asked the men to continue to report to work. They told the drivers to clock in as usual and to send their time sheets to the committee, which would arrange to get strike pay for them from the Histadrut.

Meir Eliaz, secretary of the works committee, told The Jerusalem Post the Histadrut assured him it would continue its efforts to change Egged's mind on the dismissals.

Cargal management, workers differ on 'go-slow strike'

By YITZHAK OKED
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA. — Management's claims of a go-slow strike by workers at the Cargal cardboard company were denied yesterday by the workers who said they were not on a go-slow strike — only that they have stopped working overtime.

Nevertheless, management plans to close the factory Wednesday morning unless the workers stop the "sanctions," Morris Maiman, managing director, said he is willing to talk to the workers.

Heth C'ttee gives more detailed plan for wider charter flights

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Heth Committee on charter flights yesterday submitted its recommendations to the Cabinet that charter flights be permitted from the West Coast of the U.S., from Canada and from Germany. It also recommended continuing the existing charter flights from the Scandinavian countries.

The Cabinet on February 22 deferred its decision about charter flights and asked the Heth Committee to submit operative recommendations on the implementation of its own earlier proposals to the Cabinet's Committee of Economic Ministers. The Cabinet did not discuss the recommendations yesterday.

'Udi Dayan not mentioned in dope-ring trial tapes'

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Ram Caspi, lawyer for Ehud (Udi) Dayan of Nahalal, returned from Germany on Saturday evening with a letter from the presiding judge at the Frankfurt trial of five Israelis on drug-smuggling charges. The letter states there has been no evidence so far in the trial linking Dayan with the "Udi" mentioned in one of the taped telephone conversations heard as evidence.

We mourn the death of
MAX LINDENBAUM
 and offer condolences to the family

U.S. stance

(Continued from page 1)

Burg, Kol and Hauser raised article by Edward Sheehan in "The Jerusalem Post" yesterday, which alleged that both Presidents Nixon and Ford had secretly promised President Sadat to press Israel's return to the 1967 lines.

Other ministers wondered about Sadat's assertion last week the U.S. had pledged "every effort" to ensure Palestinian participation in a Middle East settlement. As reported by Bernard Gwertzman in "The New York Times," "State Department officials were extremely reluctant to comment on Sadat's remarks."



Israel Aircraft Industries will receive an extra IL250m. from the Government during the current fiscal year to speed production on its Kfir assembly line, shown above. The money is in addition to the IL200m. earmarked for Kfir production last year. Sales talks with countries on two continents concerning the multi-purpose interceptor are reported to be in advanced stages, and contracts are anticipated in the near future. The plane will sell for \$4.5m., about half the price of a comparable Dassault craft.

Barak's analysis of 'end-of-war' agrees with predecessor Shamgar's

By DAVID LANDAU
 Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Attorney-General's analysis of "end-of-the-state-of-war" does not differ in its basic approach from the Shamgar Report on the same subject, submitted to the Cabinet back in 1974.

The present Attorney-General, Prof. Aharon Barak, like his predecessor Meir Shamgar, sees end-of-war essentially as the transition from war to peace (but with only the "negative" components of peace and none of its "positive" aspects).

CABINET ALGEBRA

Jerusalem Post Reporter

What happens when a Cabinet minister has got his department in top shape, then looks over the fence to find that the grass of his colleague, instead of being greener, back needs mowing?

That situation, which was left to chance for the past 25 years, has now been regulated by Cabinet decision. A Cabinet minister finding himself in the above situation will know exactly how to proceed.

Army maintenance almost back to pre-war standards

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

The standard of maintenance of vehicles, weapons and other equipment in the army is once again approaching its pre-Yom Kippur War level, according to the Chief Ordnance Officer, Tat-Ahuf Eliazar Barak.

Reviewing the work of the Ordnance Corps, which this month marks its annual Corps Day, he told military correspondents that the level had dropped as a result of the war; but, thanks to strict measures taken recently, the position was improving.

Release of two Haifa U. Arab students demanded

By YA'ACOV ARDON
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A group of Arab students at Haifa University staged a demonstration yesterday afternoon in which they demanded that police release two Arab students who allegedly threatened a third Arab student for agreeing to do guard duty at the dormitories.

The demonstrators distributed a leaflet in which they denied any Arab had been so threatened.

Cheese shortage in South for a day

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOV. — There was a shortage of some dairy products — such as white cheese — in the South from Rishon LeZion to Dimona, because of a wildcat strike by the 40 Tuva dairymen who distribute milk products.

Barak's analysis of 'end-of-war' agrees with predecessor Shamgar's

There had been some speculation in diplomatic and legal circles that Barak would support the view — which Shamgar had rejected — that an end-of-war pact ushers in a hybrid situation (status mixtus) midway between war and peace.

Shamgar in his report had noted that some legal authorities, among them Schwarzenberger of London, argued for the existence of such an intermediate situation. The majority view, however, he advised the Cabinet, was that if war is ended peace ensues — albeit a peace bereft of the political, economic and human exchanges which give peace much of its practical worth and meaning.

Knesset faction of Alignment meeting today

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Alignment Knesset faction, plus the Labour Party, Leadership Bureau and the Mapam top-echelon "Rikuz" will meet in the Knesset this evening for the second session in its series of political debates.

Release of two Haifa U. Arab students demanded

Remanded on Friday morning for seven days were an Isfiya resident and a student from Deir Hanna in Galilee. The complainant was named as Muhammad Ghazali, a Bedouin veteran of Border Police. Police are continuing to investigate alleged threats in the guard duty controversy, and more arrests are expected.

Pinsker heads radio

Hagai Pinsker, Israel Radio's London correspondent for the past five years, has assumed his new position as director of radio. He replaces Moshe Hovav, who has left to head Rega, the radio advertising franchise. Pinsker was appointed in August.

By order of the Court
 Ephraim Levy, Secretary

צ'ים ZIM

CARGO VESSELS EXPECTED

| TO HAIFA & ASHDOD PORT | HAIFA/ASHDOD |
|------------------------|--------------|
| BALITCA | HAIFA/ASHDOD |
| ALEXANDROS | HAIFA/ASHDOD |
| NETANYA | HAIFA/ASHDOD |
| DEBOR | HAIFA |
| DIAMOND | ASHDOD/HAIFA |
| DSHEL | HAIFA |
| KEHALUTZ | HAIFA/ASHDOD |
| ZIM MONTREAL | HAIFA |
| C.O. NAPLES | HAIFA/ASHDOD |
| HAIVIVA | HAIFA |
| MINERVA II | HAIFA |
| IRIS | HAIFA |
| TO Eilat Port | |
| MOUNT EUI | |
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Loans will now cost 26.5% minimum Discount Bank ups interest, other banks to follow suit

Jerusalem Post Economic Correspondent
The Israel Discount Bank will hike the price of its loans by 3 per cent to a minimum of 26.5 per cent, as from the middle of this month. This has caused "surprise" in the Bank of Israel — but no opposition. "We shall not intervene," its spokesman stated yesterday. Other banks are expected to follow Discount's lead.

The central bank points out that it has loaned IL500m. to the commercial banks in recent months, to ease the credit squeeze. The latter still feel hamstrung. One of their representatives explained last night: "The source of our lending is the deposits we secure from the public. They are on the decline, because people are attracted to bank bonds. On the other hand, the public's demand for credit remains high. We are caught between these two pincers when we over-lend, we are fined

by the Bank of Israel. These fines, when grossed up (since they are not tax deductible) come to 60 per cent — which means we lose on such excess loans."

Raising the interest rate by 3 per cent should reduce the demand for credit and help keep the banks in business. "Prices will rise by 32 per cent this year, according to official Treasury forecasts," bankers point out. "Under these conditions, even 27 or 28 per cent constitutes a negative interest rate."

The bid for credit remains high, despite the economic standstill. The monthly mini-devaluations are causing traders to borrow more — to buy imports ahead of time. And business firms facing a slump tend to increase their borrowing too at the beginning — in order to finance the stocks they cannot sell and pay the wages of workers they are not yet ready to dismiss.

Three remanded in weekend Tel Aviv arson outbreak

Jerusalem Post Staff
TEL AVIV. — Three men arrested over the weekend in connection with three fires police believe may have been the work of protection racketeers — Avraham Elai Mizrahi, 21, Yoni-Tov Buki, 23, and Meir Sultan, 21 — were yesterday remanded in custody by the local Magistrate's Court.

Police said Mizrahi — ordered held for 10 days — was found sitting in a blue Shnca seen fleeing from the largest of three suspicious fires on Friday night — one which did IL70,000 worth of damage at a summer yard and carpentry shop at the corner of Yitzhak Sadeh and Hanezger.

The car, whose licence number had been noted as it nearly side-swiped a fire engine, had been found shortly afterwards parked near the Cinema theatre with Mizrahi inside. He had told police that Sultan — ordered held for six days — had lent him the vehicle, and it had turned out to be registered in the name of Buki's father.

Buki was remanded for ten days. The other two suspicious fires on

Friday were at a paint store in Rehov Hahaganim and in a bar on Rehov Hahaganim. Although none of the suspects has said he received threats, police suspect they were set by a protection gang.

The last major rash of arson here was in late December and early January, when millions of pounds of property were destroyed at the Mara and Vered furniture show-rooms, the newspaper "Ha'aretz," Rudnik Paper and a Hatikva Quarter coffee shop.

Sultan noted in court yesterday that he had been arrested in the Mara and "Ha'aretz" cases, but released. He denied any connection with the fires, as did Buki. Mizrahi told the court he had merely been waiting for his girlfriend when he was found by police.

Police were not very optimistic yesterday about their chances of naming the three suspects. One official explained: "It depends on whether they talk or not." In a burglary the thieves may leave fingerprints behind, and they almost always steal something which is either in their possession or can be traced back to them. In arson, however, the evidence goes up in smoke.

There is another difficulty. In protection cases, the victims may be unwilling to testify for fear of getting involved with the police or of further complications with the racketeers.

Two held for free foreign phone calls

TEL AVIV. — Two telephone employees suspected of allowing subscribers to phone abroad for nothing — Moshe Shoshani of Herzliya and Matti Korbahnik of Tel Aviv — were yesterday brought before the Magistrate's Court there and released on IL5,000 bail each.

Inspector Yosef Alar of the police's fraud squad told the court that supervisors of the two operators in the international telephone exchange here called in police when they realized that certain overseas calls were not being charged against subscribers' accounts.

Investigation, he said, had raised the suspicion that at the beginning of January, Korbahnik had made the connections for a five-minute call to Japan and a 10-minute one to Belgium, neither of which had been charged.

During the same period, the detective alleged, Shoshani had allowed his sister-in-law to talk for nothing to her husband in Turkey, where he is currently staying.

The police representative said Shoshani had admitted the allegations, but added that Korbahnik insisted he knew nothing of the alleged calls. He did not object to the men's release on bail. (Itm)

Reagan supporters organize in Jerusalem

Supporters of Ronald Reagan's candidacy in the 1976 U.S. Presidential election campaign last week formed an "Americans in Israel for Reagan Committee."

The committee's chairman is Steven Lowry, a former national director of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom.

The committee may be contacted at P.O.B. 18108, Jerusalem.

Meshel to Luxembourg

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LUXEMBOURG. — Eilatdrut Secretary-General Yehonatan Meshel arrives today on a five-day visit as guest of the Luxembourg Trade Union Federation. He will attend a session of the executive board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

89 PER CENT of all the three and four year olds in the country attend nursery school, the Education Ministry announced yesterday. The number — 113,800 — represents a rise of 15,300 over last year.

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Police turn back Jewish bid to pray on Temple Mount

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The first organized attempt by Jewish nationalists to pray on the Temple Mount since a magistrate court's ruling last January permitting such prayer was turned back by police yesterday.

Some 50 blue-uniformed Betar youth led by two Likud city councilmen — Rabbi L. I. Rabinowitz and Gershon Solomon — were halted just outside Mograbi Gate, on the ramp leading up from the Western Wall, by Jerusalem Police Chief David Kraus. He was backed by a line of blue-uniformed police firmly blocking the entrance.

When Solomon announced the group's intention of entering the Temple Mount to pray, Kraus said: "Since there is reason to believe that your entering the Temple Mount and praying there will lead to a disturbance of the peace, we forbid you to enter."

Solomon accused Kraus of holding in contempt the ruling by Magistrate Ruth Or on January 28 that Jews had the right to pray on the Mount. "The ruling," said Solomon, "explicitly states that banning of Jews from praying on the Temple Mount is a violation of the law."

Kraus said he was not holding any court ruling in contempt. "As commander of police in Jerusalem, I have reason to believe that this would cause a public disturbance. I will do everything to prevent the peace from being disturbed."

Police Minister Shimon Hellel, in ordering the police to prevent Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount, cited a Supreme Court decision of 1970 that, while Jews had the right to pray there, the authorities had the right to withhold that right if its exercise would lead to a public disturbance.

Solomon said there was no other place in the world where Jews were prevented from praying in a place holy to them.

"We haven't come to demonstrate, only to pray quietly. I don't think that praying in our most holy place is a disturbance of the peace."

When one of the Betar leaders asked whether the police were unable to preserve the peace if Jews prayed on the Temple Mount, Kraus said: "At this stage, no."

After an exchange that lasted five minutes, Rabbi Rabinowitz led the group in the *shema* prayer, after which they peacefully dispersed.

While this confrontation was going on, close to 100 Arab youths were milling about on the Temple Mount outside Al-Akasa Mosque, where a smaller number of adult Moslems were waiting for the beginning of the evening prayer. At one point, two Israeli soldiers stepped a pile of metal rods at the edge of the group with a gesture that seemed



Jewish youths (and a few not so young) are blocked at the entrance to the Temple Mount yesterday, where they attempted to hold a prayer. The sign over Mograbi Gate says "Notice and Warning: Entrance to the area of the Temple Mount is forbidden to everyone by Jewish law owing to the sacredness of the place, The Chief Rabbinate of Israel."

to call upon the youths to take the rods up as weapons. The reaction was mixed. While some of the youths moved to pick them up, others who appeared to be somewhat older moved to stop them and attempted to keep emotions leashed.

One of the older youths pushed one of the teenagers who had brought the rods, and a fight almost broke out between them. The rods had apparently been taken from the side of the mosque, where repair work is underway.

Inside Mograbi Gate were a small number of police with shields, helmets and batons. However, the police maintained a decidedly low profile on both sides of the gate, both in numbers and deportment; and their defusing efforts were successful. Although they were aware of the presence of the potentially dangerous iron rods in the hands of the group of Arab youths, they made no effort to seize them, to break up the group or even to approach them.

Only an occasional Arab policeman casually patrolled around the Temple Mount, the rest of the police keeping their positions at the gate. Tourists who continued to visit the mosques during the incident sensed the tension in the air but did not know what was happening.

At a press conference afterwards, Solomon said attempts would be made now on a daily basis to pray on the Temple Mount. Kraus told reporters that the ban on Jewish prayer there would continue to be enforced.

Betar, the Revisionist-Herut youth movement, has a nationalist rather than religious orientation; and many of the participants in yesterday's attempted pray-in wore the paper skullcaps issued at the Western Wall rather than headcover of their own. Before they mounted the ramp to Mograbi Gate they were harrassed by a black-garbed Orthodox Jew, who accused them of violating religious law by entering the Temple Mount.

Nablus teachers protest action by soldiers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NABLUS. — The head of the municipal education department and teachers from two local secondary schools yesterday threatened to quit their posts "in protest against the storming of local schools by troops" yesterday.

Security forces entered a number of local schools after having been stoned by rioting students who were protesting attempts by Betar to pray on the Temple Mount.

Ten students were arrested, and a number of others were injured. Renewed school disruptions also occurred in Ramallah yesterday but no incidents were reported.

School ferment last month swept several West Bank towns, as demonstrations and strikes were held in protest against a Jerusalem Magistrate's Court ruling acquitting eight Israelis of disturbing public order by praying on the Temple Mount.

Bonn criticized as 'Brotherhood Week' begins

By BRIAN ARTHUR

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — West Germany's Council for Christian-Jewish Cooperation opened this year's "Week of Brotherhood" in Duesseldorf yesterday.

The council represents some 45 chapters throughout the country with about 10,000 members. It is described as the largest non-Jewish organization in Germany with an active interest in Jewish and Israeli affairs.

Transport and Postal Minister Kurt Giesecke praised those working for increased understanding between the two religions and between Germany and Israel. He represented the Federal Government at the ceremony.

Rabbi Nathan P. Levinson, council chairman and head of the German Rabbi's Conference, warned, however, that the relationship was not entirely in order. He particularly singled out cautious German Government statements on the Middle East conflict, which he said indicated that Bonn was trying to satisfy everyone and nobody at the same time.

This year's Buber-Rosenzweig Medal was presented to Dr. Ernst Ludwig Ehrlich of Basel for his service to the Christian-Jewish dialogue in Germany and Western Europe. Ehrlich is European director of B'nai B'rith.

"COLOURS SPEAK ALL LANGUAGES"

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A WORD TO THE WISE

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In memoriam Rabbi S.D. Goldfarb

With the death of Rabbi Solomon D. Goldfarb last month, the assembly of rabbis lost a distinguished member, Hebrew literature a brilliant essayist and publicist, and those who knew him a friend.

He came to the United States from Galicia in possession of a fund of Jewish knowledge to which he added by his studies at the Jewish Theological Seminary, where he obtained his rabbinical diploma and an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He also had a B.A. from New York City College.

Dr. Goldfarb was a most gifted preacher, as his volumes of sermons, in both English and Hebrew, bear witness. His most frequent theme was a reply to the vilifications of anti-Semites.

He possessed an elegant style in Hebrew, a language he loved. "My English sermons are my song. My Hebrew sermons are my 'Song of Songs,'" he wrote.

He loved both the people of Israel and the Land of Israel. He would hear no criticism of Israel.

Rabbi Goldfarb still had so much to offer. We are the losers by his passing. May his soul be bound up in the bond of life.

RABBI H.E. RABINOWITZ

Burglary ring held in capital

A special police investigation team in Jerusalem has uncovered a gang suspected in a series of recent robberies, including the drug haul at the Kupat Holim Leumit two months ago.

The police spokesman said on Friday they had found some of the goods in the gang's possession: 250 grams of liquid opium and tranquilizers.

The group was discovered after one of its members told a friend he had stolen and sold a revolver. The thief and buyer were arrested first; and the rest of the group subsequently. Police reported the gang had rented an apartment in the neighbourhood of Rehavia to use as a base for burglaries at nearby well-furnished homes. (Itm)

Religious court judge says he's innocent

Rabbi Segal: I bought dollars legally for future travel

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Allegations that Rabbi Dov Haim Segal, a rabbinical court judge (*dayan*) in Haifa, cheated the Government in illegal currency deals are being studied by Attorney-General Aharon Barak.

But the *dayan* in an exclusive interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, said yesterday that he bought dollars for foreign travel "innocently, legally and in a method practised by many Israelis every day."

Rabbi Segal's name made headlines last December, when he was the focus of a dispute between Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren (who, among others, supported Rabbi Segal's nomination as *dayan*) and Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef (who urged that Segal's candidacy be investigated because of allegations that he borrowed \$4,400 from a free-loan society in the U.S. without paying it back). These allegations have since been dropped. Segal was, however, allowed to affirm his loyalty as a *dayan* in January, when a deadlocked nominations committee refused to review his case.

After Rabbi Goren read a report in an afternoon Hebrew paper last week that an unnamed *dayan* from Haifa was a suspect in currency fraud, he sent a telegram to the Attorney-General and the Religious Affairs Minister demanding that the suspect be suspended from his position.

A spokesman for Rabbi Goren asserted yesterday that the Chief Rabbi was "not really certain" that the *dayan* allegedly involved was the rabbi he had supported for the nomination.

According to the allegations, Rabbi Segal had on a number of occasions bought flight tickets to Cyprus in order to obtain each time the \$450 travel allotment in foreign currency. But he allegedly did not travel to Cyprus, and sold the dollars on the black market instead.

Rabbi Yosef also sent a letter to the authorities, requesting that the *dayan* be suspended from his job until an investigation could be completed.

Rabbi Segal, however, has not been suspended (contrary to an incorrect film report carried in yesterday's *Post*). Rabbi Segal told *The Post* that he will appear at work today.

According to the law, a *dayan* may be suspended only if charges are filed against him by the Attorney-General and if his case goes to a district court. If the *dayan*

is found guilty, he can then be brought before a disciplinary court chosen by all the members of the Supreme Rabbinical Court. The number of members of that court is decided by the Chief Rabbi (such a board is established only to decide on specific cases, and it can consist of three or five members).

Rabbi Segal, 39, told *The Post* that before he was nominated *dayan*, he purchased "a number" of airline tickets to Cyprus for future visits abroad (he said he had wanted to go to the Olympics in Montreal and to the wedding of a relative). With them in hand, he was allowed to buy \$450 foreign currency allotment for each ticket at the official rate in a bank.

"I have the money and kept the open tickets," he said.

He bought the tickets and the foreign currency months before his contemplated trips to save the ad-

ditional pounds they would cost after a number of creeping devaluations, he said. The reason the tickets were to Cyprus, he explained, was that he could buy airline tickets cheaper from there without paying a board in established only to decide on specific cases, and it can consist of three or five members).

(He used a few, but not all, the tickets he purchased.)

Rabbi Segal denied that he had ever gone to the black market to sell the foreign currency at a higher rate.

Rabbi Segal said he didn't know how the allegations reached the press and the police, asserting that "I never tried to hide anything."

Travel tax reports automatically go to the Treasury, he said, but "someone might have decided to make an issue out of my case because of my position."

Canadian minister lauds local planning work

Jerusalem Post Staff

Canadian Urban Affairs Minister Barnett Danson met with Interior Ministry officials yesterday to discuss Israel's participation in the UN Habitat Conference on Human Settlements to be held in Vancouver in three months.

In a reference to the presence of the PLO at the conference, he said he would do all in his power to prevent political issues from intruding into the conference.

Later in the day, Danson flew by helicopter to Haifa, where he lectured on the role of national urban planning at the Technion's Centre for Urban and Regional Studies.

"You have demonstrated to all of us," he said "that under the

most difficult conditions national and local planning policies can be highly effective. You have planned by necessity, but also because you have had the foresight and the will. We are anxious to know more about your land use planning, your use of solar energy and desalination. The decentralization, historical restoration and new communities' experience of Israel can be of particular value to my country and others."

He noted that his Israel visit was the last of a seven nation trip he made to assure "relevance, credibility and effectiveness" of the conference.

Danson also visited Haifa University yesterday and met with the rector, Prof. Gabriel Warburg.

Int'l volleyball tourney to be held in Israel next month

By JACK LEON

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — About a dozen European nations are expected to compete with Israel in the 15th annual International Spring Volleyball Cup, being played off all over the country from April 5 to 14. The event, arranged by the local Sports Federation (ISF), takes place under the auspices of the European Volleyball Association, to which Israel has long been affiliated.

Countries that have already confirmed their entry are Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Luxembourg and Israel. Also registered are England, Greece, Portugal, Scotland, Spain and West Germany; and it is hoped that nearly all of them will participate.

The Jerusalem Post was told yesterday by tournament committee chairman Yossi Dor and Haim Karpowsky, organizer of the ISF's volleyball section.

This will be the 10th time Israel

is competing in the tournament, which she previously hosted in 1970. At that time Israel finished as runner-up to Holland in the seven-nation meet, the second time the Israelis had been placed behind the Dutch team in the event.

The Spring Volleyball Cup will be followed only a fortnight later by the World University Table Tennis Championships, in Haifa, again with an entry of about a dozen countries. The two meets promise to be among the biggest international sports gatherings ever held in this country.

In preparation for the high-calibre championships, Israel's 12-strong volleyball team leaves for Bucharest on Wednesday for 10 days of intensive training at a closed camp in the Rumanian capital. In addition, it will play several matches against top-class local sides. Team coach is Omriahm Levavi, a former Israeli international in the sport.

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ADMON ADV

Lebanon calm, but fears of new fighting grow

BEIRUT. — Isolated outbreaks of violence in Lebanon have touched off new fears of more widespread fighting.

Two people were killed in a popular district of Beirut yesterday and at least 20 were killed Saturday in three separate incidents in the hills south of the capital, and in northern villages.

Source believed there were no political motives behind the Beirut killings, but in Lebanon it is enough for any murder victim to be a member of a political party or a tribe for his friends to assume political provocation.

And in a country where only a minority of men go unarmed and where tempers can reach fever pitch over a minor traffic incident, there is no shortage of murder corpses.

Security sources said the country was generally calm yesterday following the issuing of new orders to official patrols to shoot on sight any unauthorized gunman.

Ten months of civil war has taught many young men to live by the gun as well as depriving them of any other employment. Often the motive for murder is robbery.

Six weeks of the Syrian-sponsored ceasefire has failed to throw up a new government acceptable to the traditional chiefs who wield political power in Lebanon.

As a result, there is no effective political power to act against the murders and robberies.

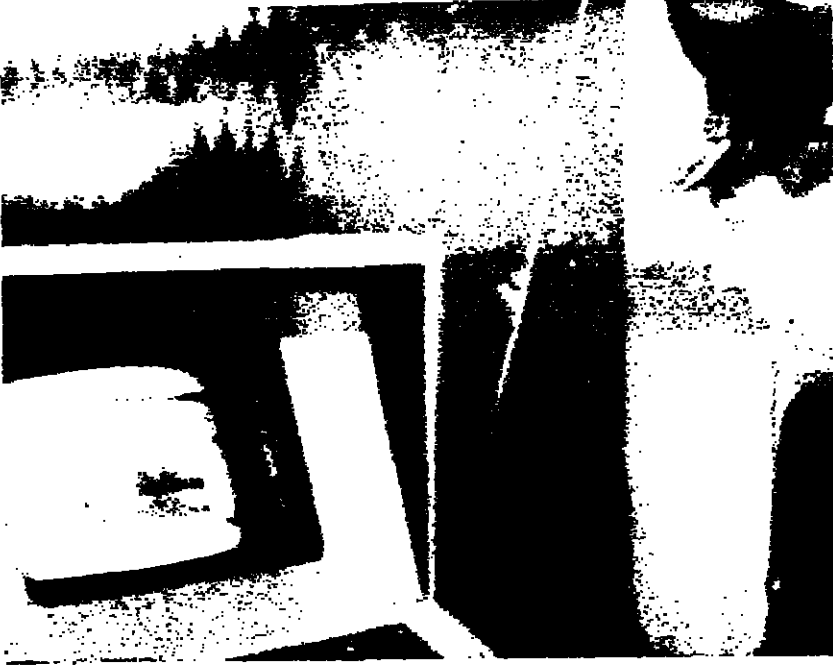
Battles around the northern Christian town of Kobayyat have been the worst of the outbreaks of violence this month.

The followers of a dissident army lieutenant who deserted in January to form his own "Lebanese Arab Army" joined local Moslem tribesmen who attacked the town after one of their clan was robbed.

The fighting provoked trouble in an army barracks near the northern port of Jounieh, where soldiers from the Kobayyat region, which supplies many soldiers to the army, set up roadblocks.

According to their commander, 20 of them were allowed to fly to Kobayyat by helicopter to fight alongside their Christian townsmen.

Regular Lebanese and Palestinian Liberation Army (PLA) forces were due to take over security duties last night from authorized gunmen belonging to the political factions which fought the civil war.



Three pistols and a handgrenade were revealed inside the baggage of three men at Rome's international airport on Saturday by this metal detecting device, being monitored here by a security officer. (AP radiophoto)

Libyans had 'fake papers'

ROME. — The Libyan consulate here said yesterday the Libyan passports carried by three armed men arrested Saturday in Rome's international airport were false.

Police had said all three men, caught with automatic pistols and a grenade in a suitcase, carried Libyan passports.

Police said one of the arrested, identified as Saad Abdullatif Mohd, described himself as an employee of the Libyan Foreign Ministry. The three had arrived from Cairo and were about to board an Alitalia flight for Paris when their weapons were discovered by a metal-detector.

"It is probable," the Libyan consulate said, "that these passports are part of a series of such documents missing outside the Arab Republic of Libya and which were used later by some foreign authority having interest in damaging Libya's reputation and its relations with friendly countries."

Egyptian government sources had earlier said that the three had been sent on orders of Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi to kidnap Major Abdel-Moneim el-Houny, a dissident member of Libya's Revolutionary Council, who has been living in Cairo for the past several months.

Jerusalem Post correspondent Mark Segal adds from London: Security at all Egyptian embassies is reported to have been tightened after an Interpol warning that Diah Ramirez Sanchez, the terrorist known as "Carlos," is planning to kidnap a senior Egyptian diplomat in a Western capital.

"Carlos" reportedly plans to hold such a diplomat for exchange for el-Houny and other former Libyan Revolutionary Council members who have fled Libya for refuge in Egypt.

The BBC quoted rumours that "Carlos" is in Europe now planning the kidnapping, having flown there from Libya, where he has been hiding since the December kidnapping of OPEC ministers.



Wilfredo Benitez, a 17-year-old Puerto Rican, became boxing's youngest world champion on Saturday night when he posted a split decision over Antonio Cervantes "Kid Pambelo" of Colombia in their 15-round world boxing association junior welterweight title fight in San Juan, Puerto Rico. (AP radiophoto)

Simon: economic 'grief' in Egypt

CAIRO. — U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon yesterday praised President Anwar Sadat's decision to break away from the Soviet Union and adopt a liberalized economic policy. But he predicted "short-term grief" in overcoming existing problems.

Simon praised Sadat's move of "breaking away from the Soviet Union into the open-door policy — the changing from a state-controlled

Whitlam's future in doubt after Labour raps him for Iraqi affair

CANBERRA. — Opposition leader Gough Whitlam's political future looked bleak last night after top Labour party officials strongly condemned him for involvement in a proposal to raise \$500,000 from Iraq for the Labour party's 1975 election campaign.

Whitlam, dismissed as Australia's Prime Minister four months ago, was castigated by the party's leadership after a three-day inquest into the Iraqi funding affair.

The 59-year-old Labour leader, who dominated the party until he was summarily sacked as prime minister by Governor-General Sir John Kerr last November and then crushing defeated by Liberal leader Malcolm Fraser in last December's general election, was found guilty of "grave errors of judgement" for his part in seeking Arab money for Labour's debt-ridden election campaign.

The party's national executive also condemned "in the strongest possible terms" Labour's national secretary David Combe and an executive member of the Victorian state party, William Hartley, as well as Whitlam for their roles in the affair.

The party leadership did not make any recommendations about the positions of the three men. Whitlam faces a further searching examination of his role as parliamentary opposition leader in nine days' time when Labour MPs meet to conduct their own inquiry.

The national executive found Whitlam and Combe had considered a suggestion from Hartley at the beginning of last year's critical election campaign that there was a possibility of obtaining a large Iraqi donation to party funds.

The executive stressed in its statement that the party at no time officially engaged in any negotiations — nor would it — to receive Arab funds. It said no funds had been received and that neither Whitlam nor the two other Labour officials stood to profit personally from the proposed transaction.

The executive also declared that none of the three talked directly about funds with two Iraqi government officials who flew to Australia early in December.

Whitlam and Combe met the Iraqis on December 10 — three days before the general election — at the Sydney flat of Henry Fischer, a 38-year-old businessman.

Fischer, a French-born Australian, for whom police have been searching in Singapore, said in a statement issued through his Sydney solicitors last Wednesday that he had arranged a meeting in his Sydney home between Whitlam and the Arab officials. (He denied its purpose was to discuss campaign funds. The 30-minute meeting, he said, was to enable an invitation to visit Iraq to be conveyed to Whitlam by the two Iraqis on behalf of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.)

The Labour national executive listed three "grave errors of judgement" for which Whitlam and his two party colleagues were condemned:

- The suggestion (of Iraqi funds) being made by Hartley on November 16, 1975, and entertained by Whitlam and Combe.
- Non-communication of the proposal to the officers (of the Labour party) and the executive.
- The action of Whitlam and Combe in signing a letter on February 11, 1976, to the Commonwealth Trading Bank on the basis of this proposed transaction.

The letter to the bank involved an outstanding Labour party loan and Hawke said when he first heard of it he changed the letter, making it clear to the bank that loan repayment would be from sources "within the Labour movement in this country."

The party's assistant secretary, Ken Bennett, has stated that the Labour party is 400,000 Australian (\$20,000 US) dollars in debt.

Chinese take foreigners to see anti-Teng posters

TOKYO. — The Chinese Foreign Ministry took 100 diplomats from non-Communist countries on a tour of the Peking University campus to view wall posters attacking Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Japanese newsmen reported from the Chinese capital yesterday.

The highly unusual excursion into Chinese domestic politics was given to embassy staff members from 11 countries, including Japan, West Germany, Denmark, Belgium and Mexico.

The Japanese newspapers said the party was guided around the university by Huang Hsin-po, vice-chairman of the university committee.

The diplomats asked Huang directly whether Teng had been ousted from the post of Vice-Premier and other important jobs. Huang answered there was no word of any change.

"Revisionist elements even now exist in Chinese society," Huang said. "The problem is that they even wield authority in the (Chinese Communist) Party."

Being Vice-Premier, Teng, 71, is vice-chairman of the Party and Acting Chief of General Staff of China's armed forces.

He served as acting Prime Minister for about a year, but apparently was ousted from the job sometime in January, in the course of a power struggle with Communist Party chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The "South China Morning Post" of Hong Kong quoted travellers from China as saying that posters attacking Chiang Ching, wife of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, had appeared in Canton.

The English language paper said the attacks, in big character posters on a biography of Chiang Ching, she was said to have commissioned from an American writer.

The posters, seen in Canton side by side with ones attacking Teng, said that Chiang Ching, in an interview with an American author, had mentioned her personal affairs, "which were embarrassing to Chairman Mao and other Chinese leaders," the newspaper reported.

Her last public appearance was at a soiree last month during the controversial private visit to China of former U.S. President Richard Nixon.

She is thought to be a major force behind the current campaign against "capitalist roaders" of which Teng is the main target.

WORLD SCENE

The Codfish Tussle

WERE IT NOT for the fact that it is now beginning to affect millions of people, the so-called Cod War between Iceland and Britain would have all the makings of a comic opera. The British grab of Icelandic codfish increased tension between the two countries, culminated in Iceland's severance of diplomatic relations with Britain late last month, and intensified ramming of ships and trawler line cutting in Icelandic fishing grounds.

The British press gives daily blow-by-blow developments and one British reporter recently had this to write from HMS Scylla:

"An attempted ramming by an Icelandic gunboat of the frigate Scylla and two more war-cutting incidents increased tension in the cod war today. The Icelanders are now fielding a total of six gunboats: Thir, Odin, Tyr, Argir, Baldur and Arni Freidriksson, which are matched by the frigates HMS Scylla, HMS Yarmouth, HMS Bacchante and the protection vessels Lloydsman, Euroman and the auxiliary, Rolster."

The same newsmen radioed the previous day: "The Yarmouth has been shadowing the gunboat Tyr for 24 hours. Her captain, Commander Mike Jones who affects a deadpan on the bridge, has had his headgear named Tyrstalker."

This attempt at journalistic levity notwithstanding, the Icelanders are dead serious about their fight, as are the British fishermen. Going on now for three years, this fishy struggle may make for boring reading by the Israeli public, which has probably forgotten by now what it's all about. But the affair certainly is having serious implications for Europeans and is only one facet of the fishing rights problem, which has become global in scope.

WE MUST GO BACK to some history in giving the background to the cod war. The British industrial revolution relied on, among other things, cheap grain shipments from the colonies... and cheap cod from the North Sea Dogger Bank. Hull and Grimsby on Britain's east coast were counted among the biggest fishing ports in the world and so successful were British fishermen that they virtually exhausted the Dogger Bank.

Naturally enough, they turned their eyes further afield. They first fished off Greenland but had to face serious competition from huge American and Russian trawlers, so they turned to the richest cod fishing grounds: off Iceland. It was work carried out under unbelievably harsh conditions and the British fishermen understandably went to the limit in coming back home with full catches.

By the time the Icelanders woke up and developed their own fishing industry they found that their waters were being fished out — with the British being the guiltiest ones. The original 12-mile coastal limit observed by most nations had become obsolete, and in 1972 the Icelanders announced a 50-mile limit. At the same time Iceland refused to present its case to the International Court. Then the 200-mile limit demand became the vogue among many countries and all experts were agreed that these countries deserved it.

In the meantime the game of harassment of British trawlers began, with Icelandic gunboats setting

out to harry the British by near-ramming and cutting trawler lines, a costly business for the fishermen. Britain sent in gunboat protection and the confrontation was on. Iceland points out — logically enough to us who are so far away from the conflict — that fisheries are its only industry, while Britain enjoys a diversified economy.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS have become an embarrassment for NATO. Both Iceland and Britain are members and Iceland wanted it would quit the organization and ask for NATO installations on its soil to be removed. On February 23, Icelandic trawlers blockaded the U.S. Navy's NATO radar bases in southeast Iceland as part of the protest against Britain.

NATO has a radar station and communication centre near Grindavik and a radar base near Sandgerdi, which were blockaded. The protesters also warned they would close roads leading to the main NATO base at Keflavik, run by the U.S. Navy. And apart from these implications for NATO, the British are also in a quandary: if they bow to Iceland, this could cause the Labour Government serious political damage.

The British on February 6 took a unilateral decision to cut its ties with Iceland in waters by a quarter and to ask NATO chief Joseph Luns to intervene in the matter. But the Icelandic answer was to sever diplomatic relations. Since 40 per cent of Britain's fish from far-off waters come from Iceland, the British predicament can be understood.

In addition, the European Economic Community is now preparing a common position on the fisheries issue, and this is to be presented to the UN Law of the Sea Conference, which resumes work in New York on March 15. It is virtually certain the parley will agree to 200-mile maritime economic zones which would give states the right to exploit the natural resources in their own areas. This is relevant to the British-Icelandic dispute, as it will give a state sovereign rights in its area while rejecting traditional rights others had previously enjoyed.

IN EFFECT, Iceland had merely jumped the gun when it announced last summer that it claimed exclusive fishing rights within 200 miles. And if this limit became law, Britain would become the biggest loser among the EEC states, as it catches about 350,000 tons of fish in the waters off other countries.

Of course, British fishermen are demanding tougher action by the Royal Navy even though by now it is obvious that the Law of the Sea Conference will legalize the 200-mile limit within a matter of months. But the cod war goes on. Observers point out that even the 200-mile limit would not prevent poaching by British trawlers, but they feel that it almost certainly means that British catches in Icelandic waters would be reduced by two-thirds.

In addition, British efforts to expand British waters fishing could be threatened by EEC regulations for equal rights which could force Britain in turn to open its waters to European trawlers.

Perhaps one of the solutions would be for Britain to develop fish farming as we have done in Israel, but all in all it seems a cheerless prospect for its fishermen. We may yet see the traditional fish and chips become a minor luxury for Englishmen.

K. chides Ford on detente

ATLANTA. — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on Saturday defended U.S.-Soviet "detente" and lectured President Ford for having criticized the policy and the term itself.

In a barb apparently aimed at both President Gerald Ford and his chief fellow-Republican rival Ronald Reagan, Kissinger told journalists: "The basic interests of the U.S. are permanent and ought to not reflect presidential campaigns — and I hope that all candidates will keep that in mind as they progress."

Reagan has recently escalated his criticism of the Ford administration and of Kissinger himself in the race for the Republican presidential nomination.

And Ford last Monday told a Miami TV interviewer that he doesn't use "the word detente any more" because it doesn't adequately describe the policy of "peace through strength."

Kissinger claimed Ford was picking up on a comment he had already made last year and added, "given the quadrennial excitement through which we're now going, it was given a significance he did not intend."

He said detente is based on avoiding nuclear war, adding: "It is a complex position and a complicated policy and it can therefore be easily attacked in a demagogic way."

"I do not believe that the U.S. is not still the strongest nation in the world," he continued. "I do not believe that the Soviet Union has made any unilateral gains."

Reagan said last week that the U.S. has been outsmarted by the Russians in the Strategic Arms Limitation talks. In response, Ford said that a return to a collision course with Russia in a thermonuclear age "can leave the human race in ashes."

In Moscow, in what appeared to be the first official reaction to Ford's controversial definition of detente, the Soviet press yesterday accused unnamed American politicians of trying to woo right-wing support in the election campaign by "distorting the character of Soviet-American relations."

Tito praises Cuban action in Angola

BELGRADE. — Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and President Josip Broz Tito held their second day of talks at the tiny Adriatic island of Varga yesterday against a background of praise by the Yugoslav leader for Cuba's military intervention in Angola.

Western diplomatic sources appeared cautious about Tito's praise of Castro's exercise of military power, saying Tito's carefully worded statement emphasized Cuban assistance to a non-aligned country and not Soviet or Cuban expansion in Africa.

Yugoslavia regards itself as the leader of the non-aligned Third World and thus supports movements fighting colonialism, such as the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Tito said Yugoslavia greeted the victory of the Marxist MPLA forces in Angola over "imperialist and racist forces."

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

General strike in Spain today

MADRID. — The threat of fresh violence hangs over Spain's northern Basque country after a call for a general strike today, expected to be the biggest in the region since the 1936 civil war.

The strike is in protest against the deaths of four demonstrators shot by riot police during street clashes with workers in the Basque town of Vitoria five days ago.

The fourth victim, 32-year-old worker Jose Castillo, died in hospital yesterday from a bullet wound in the head.

Mortar attack on Belfast airport

BELFAST. — Mortar shells from delayed-action devices slammed into Belfast Airport on Saturday night, terrorizing arriving passengers and slightly injuring a policeman.

The attack was believed to be the work of the Provisional Wing of the IRA.

Iran executes two terrorists

TEHRAN. — Two terrorist gang leaders were executed by firing squad at Dizin yesterday after being convicted of killing a policeman, committing sabotage at Aryamehr University and exploding bombs in the city of Qum, south of Tehran, an official communique said. Five other gang members who were also sentenced to death were pardoned and their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

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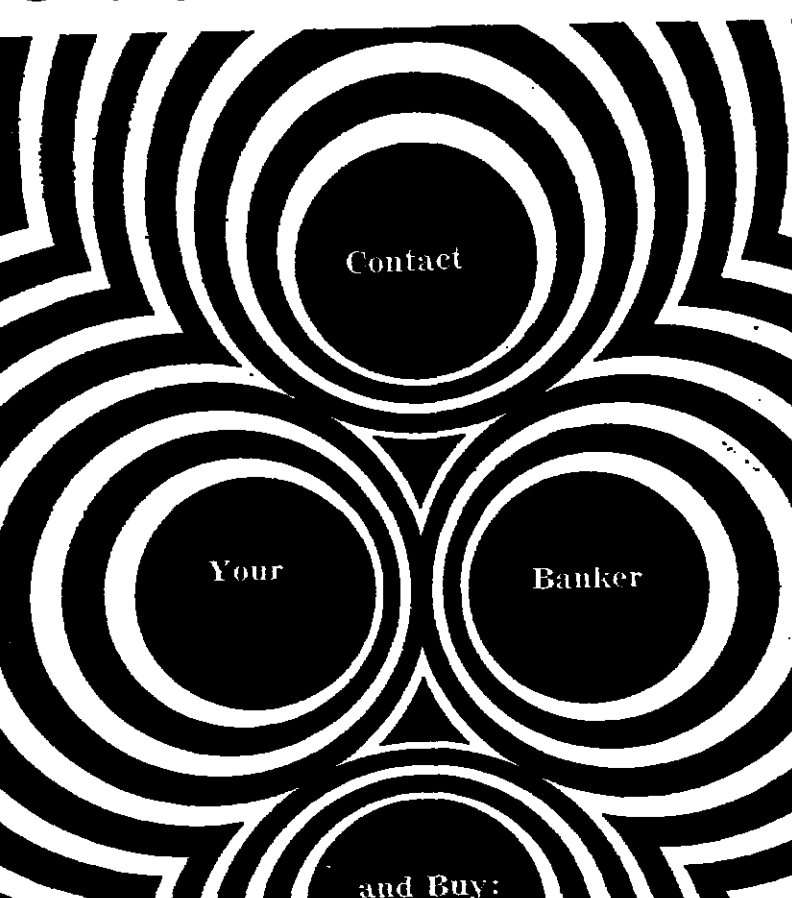
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הכרזה האחרונה

Even Russians love a lord

Israel's fans of 'The Pallisers' who find themselves confused by the British peerage, will find enlightenment in Patrick O'Donovan's report on a current cause celebre in England.



Of course there is yet the higher snobbery — to refuse a title, as Gladstone did, above.



Churchill refused, it is said, a dukedom, but weakened later.

LONDON. — A BIZARRE, an absurd court case is being held in London. It is not of the slightest importance. It is obscure enough to keep some of the exact details out of the newspapers. It concerns events of 50 years ago. It affects who is to succeed to a not very distinguished barony, who in fact is to be the next Lord Amphil. And who cares? Apparently almost everyone.

This third Baron Amphil died in 1912. His first wife, Christabel, died in Ireland recently at the age of 80. She insisted all her long life that on her wedding night the marriage had never been consummated, and that when, in due course, she gave birth to a son, Geoffrey, she was still a virgin.

Christabel divorced her husband, Mr. John Russell, who was to become Lord Amphil, and he married twice more and had a son, also John.

Now both Geoffrey and John have claimed the title, and the case is being heard by a privileged committee of the House of Lords, consisting of nine Peers of the Realm, four of whom are both judges and lords. John is 25 and Geoffrey is 54. Both wear pin-striped suits and both are doing well and do not have to worry about where the next case of tolerable champagne is to come from.

IT IS OF COURSE a great advantage, and not only in Britain, to be a lord. To get it right, and leaving out the Royal Family for the sake of some simplicity, the hierarchy goes downward thus: from duke to marquis, to earl, to viscount, to baron. All these automatically get a seat in the House of Lords, unless they are Irish peers and are therefore excluded by being foreign, or Scottish peers of whom only some are elected by themselves to sit.

The advantages are obvious. To be a peer does something wonderful for your ego, though it is essential to pretend that it does not. It improves your credit and gets you undesired directorships in the City of London. It makes you more popular and more invited out. You will have to be sensationally stupid or reckless to fall into poverty — though a surprising number of them manage to do it.

It is the British peerage that the world admires. Not even the Russians can suppress their admiration. French titles are often of doubtful validity and anyway many were given by usurper German titles are well organized but over-complicated, like their wine labels.

Italian titles are charming but their antiquity is often only challenged by their romantic unlikelihood. Scandinavians are rather ashamed of their titles.

The British titles are as strictly scrutinized — by the College of Heralds — as the blood line of thoroughbred horses. And you cannot do better than that. Moreover, the real title only goes to the eldest son. Not for Britain the multiplicity of foreign princes. The politicians and ageing trade unionists who now crowd into the House of Lords are only life peers and their sons will just be Masters.

REALLY, it is all the purest snobbery and, as far as I can see, does no real harm to anyone and gives a lot of worthy old men and some arrogant young ones a good deal of innocent pleasure. The delight comes from being different. From having a melodious name with a handle to it. From having some importance without necessarily having earned it. From impressing tradesmen, and foreigners, and visitors who pay real money to see round your house.

Of course there is yet the higher snobbery which is to refuse a title. Winston Churchill refused, it is said, a dukedom. He weakened and became a Knight of the Garter. But the Garter is non-political and the private gift of the Sovereign and, as the Duke of Wellington said, he liked this, the most senior of all surviving Orders of Chivalry, because "there was no damned merit about it."

Harold Macmillan refused, like William Gladstone nearly a century ago, the earldom traditionally offered to a reasonable respectable Prime Minister. It is all very, very odd. And yet anyone would stab anyone in the back to get the Order of Merit, which means that you have really done something and confers neither power, money nor notoriety. It will not even get you a special table in a crowded restaurant.

Virtually all countries now confer decorations, though none that I can think of give hereditary titles. When did you last see a powerful or distinguished figure in formal dress without something — and I do not mean a rope — hanging round his neck or pinned in rows upon the left side of his chest? And when it comes to soldiers — some emerge as if armoured with honour.

How much more uncomplicated and impressive simply to be an English lord. An awful lot of people still think so.

A rarely-heard Prokofiev work

CONDUCTING the I.P.O.'s 7th subscription concert (Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, March 4), Walter Weller seemed to be very anxious to offer us something from his native Austria. How otherwise can one explain his choice of Franz Schmidt's overture to the opera "Notre Dame"? Schmidt, who died in 1939, is supposed to have been influenced by Wagner and Bruckner, but in point of fact his piece is much closer to the banalities of Viennese operetta than to the music of those masters.

The inevitable solo concerto introduced a newcomer to our concert stage — violinist Mayumi Fujikawa, from Japan, who has recently made a name for herself. But, again, why did this really excellent violinist choose the most hackneyed of all concertos — the Tchaikovsky? True, her approach was surprisingly original and nonconformist. What she did was to strip the concerto of the thick layers of sentimentality and emotional outpourings, amassed over the generations. Miss Fujikawa has extraordinary technical resources and a magnificent tone and she brought an equal dedication to both the overall brilliance and to the most minute of detail. In fact, she gave this outworn piece of music a really new look. The result, however, was somewhat confusing. I have often criticized the super-emotional, over-sentimentalised interpretation of this concerto, but in Miss Fujikawa's interpretation, the music seemed even less appealing, less satisfying, emptier.

Weller concluded his programme with Prokofiev's rarely performed Sixth Symphony, a magnificent work, with deeply affecting tragic undertones. The conductor seemed deeply involved, but the performance would have been even more effective, had the first movement shown more coherence, had orchestra textures loosened up a little in all three movements, and had the different voices been better coordinated dynamically.

BENJAMIN BAR-AN

A Chinese farewell to the stork and peacock

TOKYO. — China's attack on "unrepentant capitalist-roaders" in the Communist Party has spread to a new field, the dance.

The official Hsinhua news agency said a national dance festival, the first since the Cultural Revolution began in 1966, has just concluded in Peking, and is superior to its predecessor.

Hsinhua said in the first festival, "the dances imitated the movements of storks and peacocks and were purposeless dances with a bourgeois flavour, showing the influence of the revisionist line in art and literature."

The new dances "praised the new socialist things that have emerged in the Cultural Revolution, depicted class struggle and achievements by the Chinese people in socialist revolution, and construction in strengthening the national defence."

Hsinhua said amateur dancers were represented for the first time, and "professional dancers have made great progress in political orientation... bringing their understanding and artistic viewpoint in line with the feelings and ideas of the working people."

(AP)

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Lea Levavi reports on some women with strong ideas on education, and the resolve to do something about it.

'Second only to defence'

MORE EMPHASIS on early childhood and elementary school education; more and better teachers in development areas; more pre-army training programmes for girls who leave high school...

These are among the educational projects called for in resolutions of Moetzet Hapalot/Pioneer Women at the recent all-day meeting of the Moetzet (the council of 800 women which runs Moetzet Hapalot between conventions.)

"This wasn't just a seminar where women came to listen to speeches," explained Masha Lubelsky, chairman of Moetzet Hapalot's Socio-educational Activities Department. "We represent political parties in the same proportions as at the conventions, and our resolutions are ideologically based."

As an organization which runs day nurseries and kindergartens, Moetzet Hapalot is particularly concerned about early childhood education. "But we know that pre-school and elementary school education must be considered together, and we give high priority to both," Lubelsky said. "We believe that education in general should return to its former position of 'second only to defence.' The Ministry of Education has been getting a smaller proportional share of the national budget in

recent years. I have no statistics to back up this statement, but the Minister himself made a similar demand."

Moetzet Hapalot favours the implementation of a long school day for all students. "Services designed only for the poor tend to be poor services. If every child were to get a hot lunch, and participate in social and educational activities after regular school hours, the long school day would work."

One important problem is how to attract the cream of high school graduates to elementary school teaching. The university holds far more attraction than the teachers' college; even girls from the larger towns who go to a teachers' college do not want to teach in development towns or shulim when they graduate.

"We think a good part of the answer lies in training young people from the development towns, who will then go back and teach in their own home town," Lubelsky said. "Of course, this is a free country and no one can be forced. But considering the money the government spends on training teachers (students in teachers' colleges pay only token tuition) the country should reserve the right to demand that graduates work where needed."

Moetzet Hapalot/Pioneer Women

have just presented grants to 230 girls, to enable them to continue post-high school studies in 71 different trades and professions. This is the largest group aided in the eight years since the programme was inaugurated. One-third of the girls will enter the education field. Other studies range from electronics to theatre, from agriculture to jewellery craftsmanship, etc. The majority of the recipients are either immigrants themselves or daughters of large low-income immigrant families who for the most part, came to Israel from Islamic countries.

THE LARGE NUMBER of girls (around 25 per cent) not accepted for army service is of grave concern to Moetzet Hapalot. "Much of the 'retardation' and 'disturbed behaviour' attributed to these girls is environmental," Lubelsky maintained. "If they could be trained in some technical skill that doesn't require intellectual ability, they could be useful to the army and at the same time build their own futures. These girls tend not to stick to things — school, jobs, and so on — either because they are expected to meet standards beyond their capacities, or they are given work which seems meaningless and unimportant."

Japan: the man's world

By MASAKO SUZUKI

TOKYO. — UNDER THIS post-war constitution drawn up by General Douglas MacArthur, Japanese women were given the same rights as men. But in reality they face widespread discrimination at work and live mostly restricted home-lives centred around their children.

In a government survey of 24,000 Japanese women, 90 per cent said their highest happiness was to marry and have children. Most young girls surveyed said they planned to enter into "love marriages" between the age of 22 and 25, considered the "outside limit."

But according to the same survey, Japan's 12,000,000 working women, one-third of the labour force, face a hostile environment characterised by male-female wage gaps that widen with every year of work. They face discrimination in promotions and forced retirement at the time of marriage or the birth of a child.

It is said that only 4.8 per cent of all administrative positions in Japan are occupied by women compared with 15 per cent in the United States. Other government figures show that only 22 of Japan's 781 parliamentarians are women; 713 of its 26,233 professors, and 55 of its 2,600 judges.

According to Ryoko Ozawa, a member of the city council of Urawa on the outskirts of Tokyo, so few women are employed at the professional level because of resistance women feel when they go into society. She said that in their first jobs after finishing high school, women average 90 per cent of the wage men receive, but by the time they are 30 years old they earn less than 50 per cent of what men earn.

Although it is illegal to force women to retire at 30, this is still the prevailing custom in many Japanese companies. But if women choose to fight the custom legally, the courts will back them.

Certain labour laws discriminate against or protect women, depending on one's point of view, by granting them maternity leave and barring all women except telephone operators, nurses and bar hostesses from working after 10 p.m.

Galilee epic

BEVERLY HILLS. Production plans for a five million dollar film based on Margot Holmes' bestseller, "Two from Galilee," have been announced by Cal Habern, President of American Video Cinema.

The Texas-headquartered firm plans to set a top director and to utilize major stars for the love story of Mary and Joseph, subject of the novel which has sold 8,000,000 copies.

Filming is scheduled to begin in Israel early next year on a scale equal to that of such Biblical epics as "The Robe," "The Ten Commandments," and "Ben Hur," according to Habern.

Mrs. Holmes, who was a regular columnist for "Women's Day" and the "Washington Star," will adapt her own screenplay.

Robert Franchini, vice president for production for American Video Cinema, will serve as producer of "Two from Galilee." His production background includes the 1974 television special "Christmas in Bethlehem," which was filmed entirely in the holy land. He reports that the film will be made with the active cooperation of the Israeli authorities and that economies available to film projects in Israel can add another two million dollars to production value achieved.

(JTA).

How to make toys and games

PURIM is as good a time as any to try your hand at making toys or games for children. Simple but highly popular games can be made from offcuts of wood and a few inexpensive fittings.

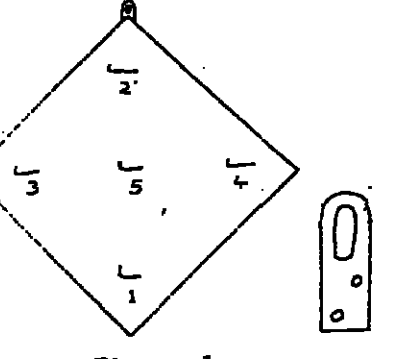


Diagram 1

To construct the Hoopa game shown in fig. 1, cut a piece of 2cm thick plywood (dikit) or chipboard (seerveit) into a 28cm square. Mark diagonals with a pencil and make marks along the diagonals at distances of 10 cm from the centre point. Drill a small pilot hole at each of the five marks, using a 2 1/4mm

drill bit or a small nail to make the holes. Paint the wood with two coats of white paint and put aside to dry.

At a hardware shop buy five 7cm long straight screw hooks (nag yeshir im nagrega) and one brass or iron cupboard fixture (mashet learon kol) as shown in the second illustration. Fix this to the back of the painted board at the top corner. Screw the hooks into the pilot holes and, using Letraset figures, mark numbers on the board underneath the hooks.

For the rings buy 6 cm fibre washers at a plumbers merchant. You can also use similar-sized plastic rings, but from experience I have found the fibre washers to be the more child-proof of the two. Hook the completed board on the wall and have your fling.

AN ACCEPTABLE doll's bed can also be made quite easily out of offcuts. You will need:

- 12mm chipboard — 2 pieces 50cm x 10cm and 5 pieces 50cm x 4.5cm.
- 4mm plywood — 2 pieces 25cm x 20cm.
- 25mm softwood (ets lavon) — 2 pieces 30 cm x 7 cm.
- Four metal legs 20cm long.

Round the long edges of the chip-

board strips with a piece of glass paper 00 (Nyar Zohoochit). Screw the strips to the pieces of softwood as shown in diagram 2, using 20 x 25 wood screws. First drill 3 mm pilot holes. Now screw the legs to the underside of the softwood. Screw the sides of the bed to the base strips using 17 x 25 wood screws after drilling 2 mm pilot holes in the base strips.

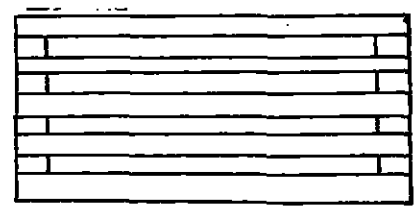


Diagram 2

Position the plywood ends of the bed against the side pieces and mark the top of the sides on the plywood. Mark a curve on the plywood using the base of a large bottle or large plate. Cut the plywood with a fine panel saw or fretsaw and smooth with 00 glasspaper. Cover with self-adhesive plastic or apply two coats of non-toxic paint.

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Feminists join the pirates

ROME. — Feminists on Italy's extreme left are adding their voice to a growing band of pirate radio stations who are making life difficult for the State broadcasting monopoly.

The feminists' station, "Radio Donna" or "Radio Woman," will begin transmission March 15 to broadcast "Counternews" and to highlight women's problems, its organizers announced last week.

Radio Donna will be run by an all-female collective, but will hit the air with a little help from its men friends. The organizers said they would start by broadcasting for two hours daily on a band now used by a male-dominated leftist extremist station, "Radio Future City."

The early programmes will include a "Counter-News" spotlighting women in the news, analyses and

features on the woman's role in Italy, medical programmes for women, and advice on child care and legal self-help.

"We will learn to protect ourselves using the same laws we are oppressed by," the collective said in a statement. "We will try to socialize the problems of our bodies so as to stop them being dominated by experts."

Some 200 pirate stations are currently challenging the State monopoly, beaming Bach, Beatles and Bolshevism from north to south and opening faster than judges can close them.

A parliamentary commission has been established to study the pirate boom and to examine ways of ordering or eliminating it.

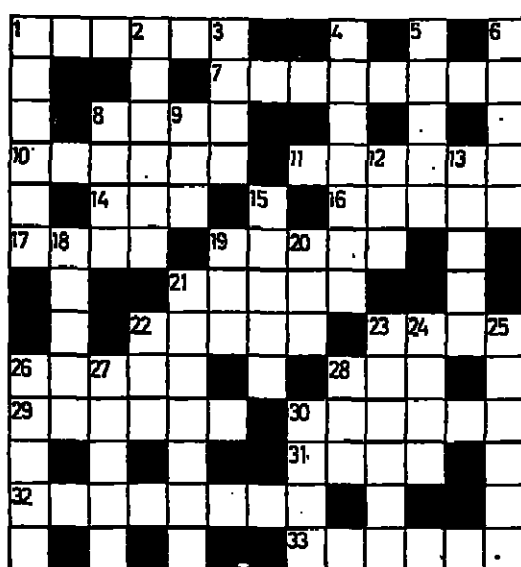
(AP)

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

- 1 To British Rail the U.K. is somewhere in N. Africa (6)
 2 Insular type I speak ill of (6)
 3 Nominal testament (4)
 4 Author taking corn in (6)
 5 Admin place, just by the station (6)
 6 Dramatic salesman (4)
 7 Fruit mostly wasted, possibly (5)
 8 In Pangea dialect, it's indispensable (4)
 9 Return some more money? (5)
 10 Joy with a nanny? (5)
 11 Deplorably shy about publicity (5)
 12 Mine it, mate! (4)
 13 One getting up a stair? (5)
 14 Domestic cushion (3)
 15 Capital Cambodian karate chop! (6)
 16 A forbidding standard? (6)
 17 Some Alma (4)
 18 Multiplicity of trouble and strife? (8)
 19 Like some meat and drink (6)



EASY PUZZLE

- ACROSS
 1 Buffalo (6)
 2 Imagine (6)
 3 Wise man (4)
 4 Dog-house (6)
 5 Parent (6)
 6 Perform (3)
 7 Forest growths (5)
 8 Long-striding pace (4)
 9 Narrow road (5)
 10 Enquiries (5)
 11 Move silently (5)
 12 Discard (4)
 13 Fashion (5)
 14 Beverage (3)
 15 Critics (6)
 16 Flag (6)
 17 Excitedly (4)
 18 Fragrant plant (6)
 19 Male ducks (6)
- DOWN
 1 Animal (6)
 2 Hypnotic state (6)
 3 Spool (4)
 4 Corns (7)
 5 Hidden board (5)
 6 Photograph (5)
 7 Obtain (3)
 8 Attempt (3)
 9 Chummy (5)
 10 Mixed snow and rain (5)
 11 Vegetable (5)
 12 Crink (5)
 13 Track circuit (3)
 14 Faint (7)
 15 Spanish "Mrs" (6)
 16 Suspend (4)
 17 Bird (6)
 18 House (5)
 19 Hand-cover (5)
 20 Label (3)
 21 Foot (4)

- 1 Italian trade union letters from Scotland (6)
 2 Poured cold water on a dinner, perhaps (6)
 3 Possible link with pottery (6)
 4 Like Mon. or Fri. closing? (4)
 5 Don't deny the right of entry (5)
 6 As scored by some team from Trieste? (5)
 7 Hind on in one way or another (4)
 8 A contemptuous "curly" (4)
 9 The sounds a bit of a failure (3)
 10 Lady Alice Oshery! (5)
 11 Are such fish sweet? (5)
- 12 The Spanish drink in Scotland (5)
 13 Free portion of porridge (3)
 14 Work at one's trade in illuminated wood (3)
 15 Confuse across the river? (7)
 16 Water in view of a boarding house? (3)
 17 The way to embrace a girl miser! (6)
 18 She's of subdued nature (4)
 19 Like the labour of sifting rums on wheels? (6)
 20 Slopes for prams, maybe! (5)
 21 Ability to make kills (5)
 22 Friend and father to many (5)
 23 Purchases made by us (4)

- Friday's Easy solution
 ACROSS—1. Spice, 6. Pouch, 9. Old iron, 10. Emery, 11. Furze, 12. Ar-Gus, 13. Some-one, 14. Beh, 15. Knot, 16. Havana, 17. Furze, 18. Furze, 19. Furze, 20. Furze, 21. Furze, 22. Furze, 23. Furze, 24. Furze, 25. Furze, 26. Furze, 27. Furze, 28. Furze, 29. Furze, 30. Furze, 31. Furze, 32. Furze, 33. Furze, 34. Furze, 35. Furze, 36. Furze, 37. Furze, 38. Furze, 39. Furze, 40. Furze, 41. Furze, 42. Furze, 43. Furze, 44. Furze, 45. Furze, 46. Furze, 47. Furze, 48. Furze, 49. Furze, 50. Furze, 51. Furze, 52. Furze, 53. Furze, 54. Furze, 55. Furze, 56. Furze, 57. Furze, 58. Furze, 59. Furze, 60. Furze, 61. Furze, 62. Furze, 63. Furze, 64. Furze, 65. Furze, 66. Furze, 67. Furze, 68. Furze, 69. Furze, 70. Furze, 71. Furze, 72. Furze, 73. Furze, 74. Furze, 75. Furze, 76. Furze, 77. Furze, 78. Furze, 79. Furze, 80. Furze, 81. Furze, 82. Furze, 83. Furze, 84. Furze, 85. Furze, 86. Furze, 87. Furze, 88. Furze, 89. Furze, 90. Furze, 91. Furze, 92. Furze, 93. Furze, 94. Furze, 95. Furze, 96. 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Labour's interim agreement

BY CO-OPTING Mrs. Golda Meir into a newly established "steering forum" the Labour Party's leaders hope they have overcome the immediate crisis in the party.

That crisis — stated plainly — was the progressive disintegration of the party as an instrument for thrashing out political decisions and for mobilizing popular opinion in their support. This problem, highlighted by the brief resignation of secretary-general Meir Zarmi, was not created by Mr. Rabin, but his failure to work with and through the party mechanism greatly exacerbated it.

The Prime Minister won his party's nomination in no small measure because he had not been deeply associated with traditional party divisions nor deeply involved in old party feuds. However, he chose to interpret the nomination as a mandate for ignoring the party as a springboard for political action. As a result he has not led the party but nevertheless expected it to follow him — an expectation which was unwarranted.

Last week, faced by the prospect of the party's breakdown as political instrument, Mr. Rabin finally relented. He granted Mr. Zarmi the assurances needed to allow him to stay in his post, and agreed to the formation of a party policy body in which he is now joined by Mrs. Meir.

There is, of course, no reason why Mrs. Meir should not come back to take a more active role in the life of her party. Although she left the premiership two years ago under something of a cloud, her prestige in the party and out remains intact. But Mr. Rabin cannot hope to bank in the glow of whatever charisma Mrs. Meir possesses without a devaluation of his own leadership role and decision-making powers.

Thus, having first treated his party with apparent disdain, the Prime Minister may now find himself tied to its apron strings much more than he would like.

The Washington leak

SECRETARY OF STATE Henry Kissinger is said to have been "thunderstruck" by Edward Sheehan's revelations of the contents of supposedly confidential discussions held by Dr. Kissinger himself and by Presidents Nixon and Ford with Middle East leaders over the past two-and-a-half years.

Some Israelis, too, may have been thunderstruck, not so much by the illicit leakage of information — which the Israel Government for one has so far prevented, out of consideration for the tender feelings of the U.S. Administration — as by the disclosure that American leaders have been making completely contradictory pledges to Arab and Israeli leaders. In their talks with the Israelis the Americans have insisted that they would not substitute themselves for the parties in drawing up a blueprint for final settlement, including final boundaries. In their talks with the Arabs, however, they stated that the U.S. would work for an Israeli withdrawal to roughly the old armistice line between Israel and her neighbours.

The attempt by the State Department spokesman to explain the contradiction away by insisting that the U.S. remains loyal to the principle of negotiation enshrined in Resolutions 242 and 338 will impress no one in Israel. If anything, it reads like a clear admission that the promises made to Sadat and to Assad are in contravention of Resolutions 242 and 338.

But then so, in a large sense, was the old Rogers Plan, which official Washington nevertheless claimed, to its satisfaction, did not represent any attempt at an imposed solution. For if Israel can be nudged powerfully enough to accept near total withdrawal — in return for such guarantees as the U.S. elects to dispense — then the Plan becomes Israeli. The occupied territories, said candidate Nixon in 1968, should be used as bargaining chips by Israel. But it is for the big powers, said President Nixon in 1969, to decide how the chips should be traded.

Perhaps there is no reason for Israel to be thunderstruck, after all.

Dry Bones



MY DISCUSSIONS in Damascus left me with the strong impression that Syria, under its present leadership, would be amenable, however reluctantly, to something like the proposed Brookings plan. It would come as no surprise to me if most readers greeted this conclusion with a great deal of scepticism, since I myself yielded to it only after great resistance. Syria has had a very bad press in the U.S., in the West, even in several Arab countries, not to speak of Israel; and its bad reputation has not been without cause historically, and to some extent even presently. However, it was not unpollitic and damaging to the cause of peace not to suspend one's doubts long enough to see if the past view of Syria is still justified.

The principal reason underlying Syria's image as a belligerent, intransigent country has been its historical infatuation with the idea that it was destined to lead the Arab world, more by virtue of principled behaviour and ideological virtuosity than by material weight. What I sensed now is that, under the aegis of President Assad, pragmatic considerations have better than even chance to prevail against ideological preconceptions.

The fundamental premise in the thinking of Assad and his entourage is that war is no longer a valid option for achieving Syria's erstwhile, avowed aim of destroying Israel, and is too costly an option to use lightly in seeking to achieve the more limited objectives of recovering the territories lost in 1967 and securing the rights of the Palestinians. To the extent these Syrian leaders involve the alibi that the U.S. would never allow the destruction of Israel in order to justify the renunciation of that option. To themselves, they must probably also the very strong suspicion, which in worst case analysis must be taken as an assumption, that Israel has a nuclear option, which it would exercise if its existence were endangered.

As for resort to war in order to achieve limited objectives, this is unattractive for a number of reasons. First, the Yom Kippur War has shown that even under the ideal circumstances of complete surprise and a two-front campaign against Israel, the military results were anything but encouraging. However proud the Syrians may be about their performance in the war, the responsible leaders cannot conceal from themselves the fact that their forces failed to reach the objectives assigned to them, and that within three days of the auspicious start of hostilities they had lost all their initial gains and got into a critical situation. If that was the case under ideal circumstances and with Egypt as a full partner, how much worse is it apt to be if Syria had to fight alone, or with only halfhearted Egyptian participation, as may be the case now that Egypt has renounced the use of force for years to come and gone on to give hostages to peace by reopening the Suez Canal, rebuilding the canal cities, recovering the oil fields, and turning away from the Soviet arms source?

Thirdly, Syria has had somewhat happier relations with the Soviets

THE VIEW FROM DAMASCUS

than Egypt, especially since Egypt threw the Soviets out. There have been runarounds, indeed, that the Soviets gave Syria a "guarantee" to help defend Damascus against possible Israeli attack. However, the Syrian leaders must fear that Soviet assistance may be too late in coming in case of a rapid Israeli breakthrough, and they surely know how reluctant the Soviets are to support an unpromising military venture.

Finally, before the Yom Kippur War, Syria was in a situation akin to Egypt's though not quite identical. The conflict was in deep stalemate, the economy was creaking under the burden of the defence effort, and the seeming helplessness of the leadership exposed its position to internal quakes. In those circumstances, war seemed to be a worthwhile gamble to take. Since then, Syria, and its leadership, have acquired a lot that they could lose in an unsuccessful war initiated without general Arab support. The restored self respect of the nation, the leadership's aura of success, a substantial diplomatic position backed by the spectre of oil power, bright economic prospects opened up by the massive assistance from oil-rich Arab countries, and so on.

The same considerations that make a war initiated by Syria an unattractive option also largely cause Syria to be deeply concerned about the possibility of a war initiated by Israel. This worry is enhanced by statements emanating from Tel Aviv which suggest a deliberate Israeli strategy to isolate Syria from Egypt and deal with it militarily; and the worry is not assuaged by certain aspects of American behaviour as seen from Damascus, such as the massive supply of arms to Israel and Secretary Kissinger's zeal in courting Egypt.

The concern about Israel's intentions and capabilities and the lingering suspicion of the United States help explain certain negative features of Syrian behaviour which we shall discuss in a moment; but they also combine to make the option of sitting still, neither going to war nor making peace, appear to the Syrian leadership to be fraught with dangers, thus leaving the option of reaching out for a settlement, if possible, as the best residual choice. Because the systematic consideration of the Syrians' choices corresponds with the direct impressions I received that they would be amenable to something like the proposed plan, I am inclined to trust those impressions.

The question then arises: How does the view of a Syrian interest in a settlement, let alone amenability to normalization, sit with the con-

The Syrians remain the most inflexible of Israel's neighbours. But, argues Prof. Nadav Safran, behind the intransigence is also a belief that war is no longer a promising option.

ditions they attach to resolution 242? The Syrians insist not only on Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967, but also on the realization of the "rights of the Palestinians." At the same time, they refuse to define those rights and insist that this is entirely the business of the PLO. Since the PLO has defined its aim as the establishment of a secular, democratic state on the ruins of the state of Israel, the Syrian position seems to cancel with one hand what it agrees to with the other, and, indeed, to place Syria's own fate in the hands of the PLO — nay, of the most extreme faction of the PLO.

I, of course, raised this question with responsible Syrian interlocutors, and the results were instructive. After initially reasserting their refusal to define the "Palestinians' rights," my interlocutors proceeded to interpret what they thought the Palestinians thought; as the discussion continued, prescription replaced description, and by the end the Syrians were in fact defining the Palestinians' rights to mean a state in the West Bank and Gaza in the context of a general Middle East settlement.

It will be readily seen that, in this instance, the reluctance of my interlocutors to make their point directly adds to its credibility rather than detracting from it. More important, however, Syria's actual behaviour in the recent Security Council Middle East debate and in connection with the Lebanese crisis seem to support the impression derived from my discussions.

It is probable that the Syrians began their Security Council initiative last November as part of a one-upmanship game with Egypt; that they wanted to show that they could achieve more for the Palestinians and could drive a tough bargain in connection with the renewal of the mandate of UNDOF in the Golan. Once the date set for the debate with PLO participation approached, however, the Syrians realized that if they were to promote or support a resolution expressing the unmitigated PLO position, not only would the resolution be opposed

by friendly Western powers in addition to the United States, but it would also create an impression of total deadlock, provide powerful justification for Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO, and confirm its argument that Syria's acceptance of 242 was meaningless and left no chance for a peaceful settlement.

Therefore, when the moment of truth came, the Syrians exerted themselves with the PLO to have the Arab-sponsored resolution hint clearly at the idea of a Palestinian state alongside Israel, by coupling the Palestinian rights specified in the draft resolution with the reference from 242 to the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. Altogether, the draft resolution was not exactly a promising basis for negotiations, but it at least represented a clear step away from the perfect vagueness of the undefined "Palestinian rights."

With regard to Lebanon, Sadat may have been right when he accused the Syrians of supplying arms to both sides in the civil war. In the end, however, the settlement mediated by the Syrians involved only that minimum modification of the status quo ante indicated by Lebanese demography and necessary to give the system a greater chance of viability. Particularly important, the settlement included a Syrian guarantee concerning the enforcement of restraint on PLO activity in and from Lebanon previously agreed to by the parties and rarely observed by the Palestinians.

That the Syrians thus became the arbiters of Lebanese politics, and that they thus gained a position of pre-eminent influence in Lebanon which may have some serious implications in the future, is undeniable. But equally undeniable is the fact that the guarantee puts some distance between them and the PLO and that they did not allow the maximal interests of the "nationalist camp," including the PLO, to dominate their policy and action. Granted, there was a serious danger in their espousing a different policy in the form of a possible Israeli intervention; but that is just the point we are making when we say that the present Syrian leadership would not let the PLO's maximal position determine Syria's choices at the moment of reckoning, regardless of the present formal line.

Assuming the validity of my analysis and impressions regarding Syria's position and disposition, an effort to convert the latter into the currency of practical diplomacy and promising negotiations would still face formidable difficulties. Perhaps the most serious of them is the inability or indisposition of Syria so far

to convey effectively to the world at large, and especially to Israel — the partner to an eventual settlement — its newly found willingness to make peace.

The reasons for that failure are complicated. In the first place, the pragmatic attitudes I described are confined to a very small circle consisting of President Assad and his immediate entourage; beyond it, the dominant views one gets are still those fostered by the Ba'ath party stalwarts. Although President Assad has a secure, uncontested hold on the country and can put through whatever policies he chooses to pursue, as was demonstrated when the party councils unanimously approved the disengagement agreement he concluded with Israel, he has so far elected to leave the party, which has exclusive control of the media, free to fill the air waves and the pages of the press with the undiluted Ba'athist doctrine. Thus, Israel is still mentioned only in quotation marks or by hateful labels; the U.S. is still the enemy of Arab nationalism, determined to use its aggressive-imperialist base in Israel in order to split the Arabs, crush the progressives, secure or restore its domination over Arab oil, and so on.

Assad allows this situation to go on partly because his own background as a member of the Alawite minority makes it important for him to leave a certain leeway to the party in exchange for the degree of "legitimation" it affords him, partly because he himself is not completely free of some of the notions propounded by the party. Certainly he shares in very large measure the view that Israel is more interested in territory than in peace and harbours only ill will toward Syria; and he is not altogether convinced of the good faith of the U.S. when it proclaims its dedication to achieving peace. Despite the good rapport he has established with Secretary Kissinger, the result, in any case, is to sustain the Israeli negative view of Syria and encourage Israeli tough attitudes, which in turn confirm the Syrian attitudes toward the Israelis and so on.

When I raised the problem of this vicious circle with my interlocutors, I got the response that President Assad has made it clear on many occasions Syria's willingness for peace, but the Israelis chose to ignore these communications. When I pointed out the content and tone of the media and the desirability of moderating them, I got responses that brought to mind some clichés about the Syrian character current among their fellow-Arabs.

The Syrian is allegedly prone to excessive pride and bravado, and is apt to mistake cars in conveying his intentions, or consideration for the other fellow as indications of weakness or fear. To acknowledge that he is prepared to make peace with his enemy already requires a considerable effort; to protect his willingness to do so and elaborate on it seems to him to be grovelling behaviour unworthy of a self-respecting man.

(This is the third in a series of four articles: Special to The Jerusalem Post and "The Arabs.")

VIEWPOINT

A great deal of money is spent to promote aliya. Some of it might well go towards promoting conditions that will encourage natural increase, suggests Joanna Yehiel.

NATURAL ALIYA

"The Indian government yesterday published new family planning laws which will withhold public loans, housing and other benefits from couples with more than two children. In a drive to curb India's population explosion, such couples will not get municipal loans, free medical treatment, education allowances, public housing or government employment."

THIS IS how India is going about solving its population explosion, according to an item in The Post last week. Israel, with a precisely opposite problem, should be thinking about equally dramatic measures. A great deal of lip service is paid to the need to increase population. Large amounts of money are spent in the hope of increasing aliya. Yet the rise in the national birthrate is slow: in 1971-72 it even went down.

Meanwhile the abortion rate rises, reaching an almost one-to-one ratio with the number of live births. And there is growing concern over the dissemination of birth control information. Without denying any woman the right to an abortion, or birth control information, an alternative should be made available: making these unwanted children wanted.

Consider the money spent to promote aliya. Presumably a calculation has been made of what each new immigrant costs in terms of housing, upkeep, job retraining, absorption centres and tax privileges. To this must be added the cost of the aliya apparatus, the Jewish Agency and the Ministry of Absorption. And the accounting has to include the statistics of immigrants who give up and return to their country of origin. Whatever the cost, it must be measured in hundreds of thousands for every immigrant who stays. Meanwhile, we are destroying our "natural aliya" at the fantastic rate of 60,000 a year. Some of these abortions at least might have been prevented had the parents felt more economically secure.

SOCIAL WELFARE Minister Ze'ev Hammer said recently he wanted to see children transferred from institutions to the care of private families. To this end, he was seeking to push through an increase in welfare payments to each family for each child from IL600 to IL1,000.



(UPI picture)

But if this is what he reckons it takes for an extra child, why are child allowances so low at present? They now total IL100 a month for the first and second child and IL125 for each additional child. They are due to go up in next year's budget by IL32 for each child.

This is next to nothing for a country that seeks to encourage a higher birthrate. We cut subsidies on basic food items. We lack a proper system of child care for working mothers. We expect women to return to work three months after birth and to give practically all their pay to other — untrained — women to look after the new babies.

The housing system, except for new immigrants, is another powerful deterrent. Young couples, who should be producing those much needed families, are desperately searching for the minimum living space, and find themselves unable to afford more than a two- or three-room flat. Not many parents are willing to cram more than three children into one room.

This is not to downplay the benefits given mothers, including three months paid leave after birth and "mother and child" health clinics. But surely it is time to actively promote a trend towards larger families by offering concrete benefits. Parents will not have more children in order to get more money, but financial and other assistance might influence them in the direction of having a child they thought they couldn't afford.

READERS' LETTERS

THE REALITIES OF POWER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — To a student of history how full-blooded, brazen and enterprising the Soviets are in their quest for global influence! They try in Cuba and learn the lesson. They sense the danger in the Czechoslovakian and Hungarian spring and swiftly restore the Stalinist winter. They fail in Portugal, but try again in Angola and succeed with the help — oh irony — of Cuban soldiers. They fail in Egypt but succeed in Syria. They are building up their merchant marine and navy to be ready for new opportunities. And all the time they are strengthening their land and air forces.

Compare with the Soviet ruffians the feeble smug men in the Western chancelleries. Brilliant professors with fake muscles and pale souls, bankers, with short-term outlooks counting costs, politicians in need of success at the next polls, they pursue petty policies to maintain the appearance of strength, not strength itself and construct seemingly clever doctrines to justify their policies.

Helmut Heine once warned the French against German unpredictability and ferocity. — Neither the French (nor the German Jews) ever heeded him. Solzhenitsyn is warning the West, but the political commentators deftly trip up his warnings. Imaginative men, from prophets to writers, have better seen and foreseen political realities of their times. The course of history is strewn with the false diagnoses of politicians, military men and commentators.

Have too, in Israel, we do not pay enough attention to the threat of annihilation in the minds of our enemies, no matter what their tongues and pens proclaim. The most implacable of them deserve at least our respect for the honesty with which they speak of their plans for the ultimate solution.

Haifa. A.R. DONNE

A PILOT DEFENDS HIS PAY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I have served in the Israeli Air Force as a pilot, and am also a Boeing 747 pilot in El Al. I would like to address myself for a moment not to the question of pilots' salaries, which is on everyone's lips these days, but rather to the way in which the question is being dealt with.

I resent in the strongest way the fact that how much money I make, or how much money I should make, is being batted about in the newspapers and on television as though it were everyone's business. And if that were not enough, what is being batted about is rumour and half-truth amounting almost to a calculated smear-campaign.

I most resent the fact that those doing the bantering have not the vaguest idea of what it means to be an El Al pilot, either from the professional or the family point of view. What they pay lip-service to, but do not in the least understand, is the professionalism involved in, for example, an approach to New York in a snowstorm with minimum fuel, 35 other airplanes holding in your airspace, after having flown 12 hours from Tel Aviv. How much money is the correct decision worth to the 400 passengers sitting behind the pilot at such a time?

What the critics do not see are wives raising children alone, with all

that implies; children having to get used to their fathers all over again three times a month; and fathers who, when not recuperating from the physical strain of crossing seven time zones six times a month, and from the sheer mental strain of being responsible for 356 tons of machinery worth \$38 million and 400 lives each and every time they go out to work, spend much of their "leisure" time in their Air Force fighter or transport squadrons preparing to be once again in the forefront of war.

I don't claim that I don't earn enough; but on the other hand, I am far from being overpaid for what I do and how I live. And I believe most strongly that my salary is a matter between my employer and myself, and no one else's including newspapermen, cabinet ministers, Knesset committees, Prime Ministers or the owner of my local grocery.

I would further suggest to my self-righteous critics, who are so very concerned with economy, that the place to begin to economize is not with the rare group which does what it gets paid to do, but with that vast sector, public and private, which gets paid for doing nothing, and does it so well.

PHILIP A. PEARL

Tel Aviv.



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